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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Employment and Payrolls Statistics, Pt. 1
(GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH)

ANNUAL REVIEW
—
of
EMPLOYMENT
and payrolls
in
CANADA

1925 — *30*

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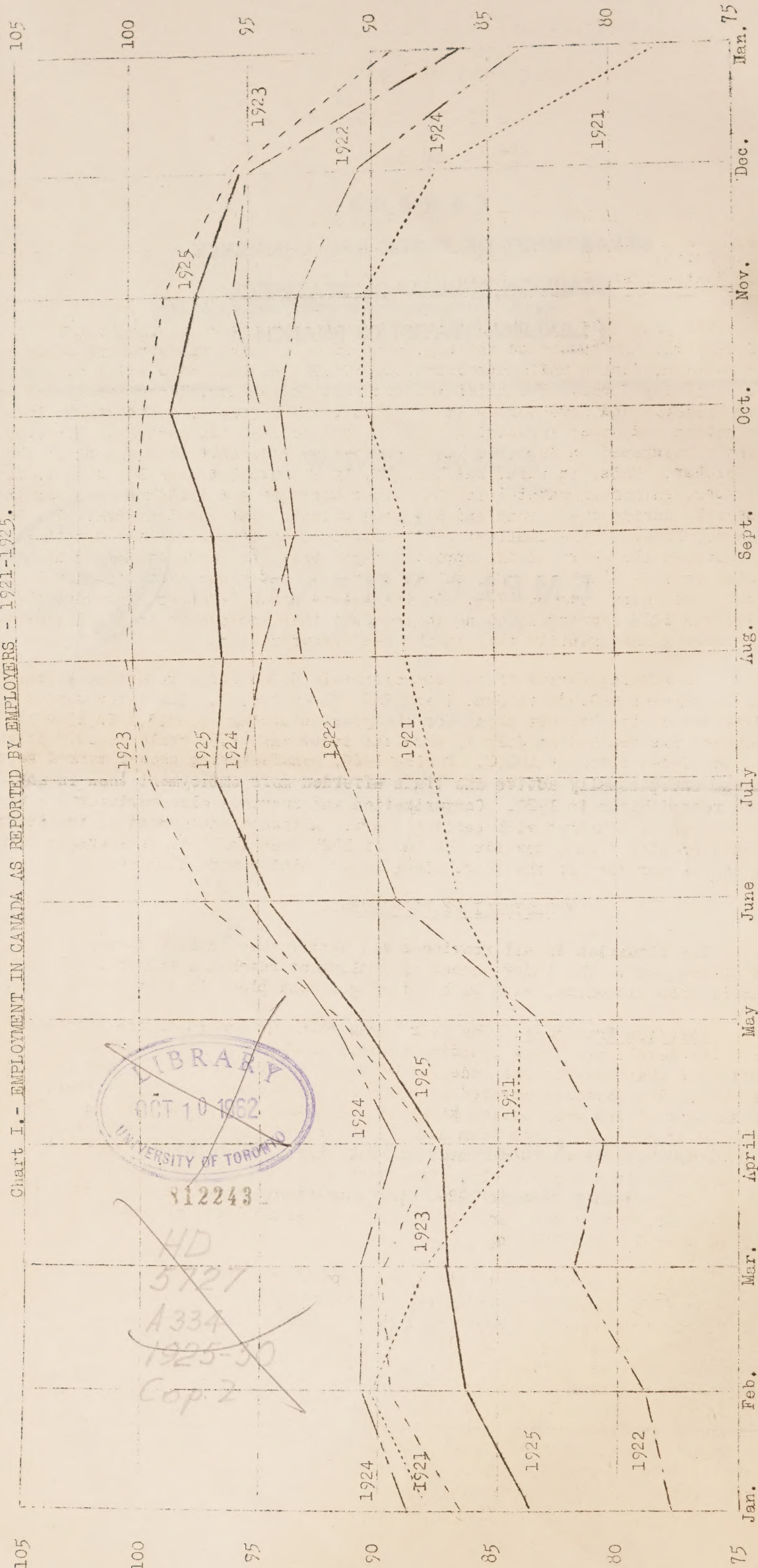
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Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1925.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA, CANADA.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1926.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B. A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The year 1925 was characterized by steady recovery in industrial employment; from early in January to the beginning of July there was a period of uninterrupted expansion, during which approximately 105,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms. The brief setback recorded on Aug. 1 was partly due to shut downs for holidays and inventories in factories, and partly to contractions in highway construction and other industries as work commenced on the harvest. Employment was only slightly quickened on Sept. 1, but there was considerable improvement at the beginning of October. This, in turn, was followed by the usual seasonal losses in November and December, rather aggravated in the former month by the inclement weather that prevailed generally during the autumn and hindered outside construction work. The December losses were, however, the smallest registered on that date since the record began in 1920. As shown in the chart on the opposite page, the 1925 curve commenced at a point lower than in 1924, 1923 or 1921, but by July 1 it had risen above the level of any of the last five years, except 1923. At the beginning of December, however, the curves for 1923 and 1925 converged, owing to the fact that employment in the latter part of 1923 had decreased more rapidly than in the year under review.

The working forces of the approximately 5,900 firms reporting averaged 761,131, varying between 690,538 on Jan. 1 and 809,072 on Oct. 1. The index number on the latter date was at its highest point for the year, standing at 98.3. In 1924 the peak of employment was reached on July 1, when the index was 95.9, while in 1923 it was on Aug. 1 and the index stood at 100.2. During 1925, manufacturing showed marked revival; construction was exceptionally active and trade afforded more employment than in any year since the record began in 1920. Communication and services also registered a very favourable situation as compared with earlier years. Although employment in transportation attained a greater volume towards the end of 1925 than in 1924, it averaged rather lower during the better part of the year. Logging and mining were slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

The situation in all provinces was better than in 1924 during the greater part of the year. The index number of employment reached a higher level in British Columbia than elsewhere, with Quebec taking second place in that respect.

Maritime Provinces.— The year began with employment in the Maritime Provinces at a low level, the index standing at 78.5 on Jan. 1. This was succeeded by a series of increases that brought the index to 99.4 on July 1; this was higher than in any month of 1924. The payrolls covered averaged 65,310 persons during the year. Although curtailment of the very active highroad construction programme begun early in the year resulted in heavy declines from Aug. 1, the situation was better at the end of the year than at the beginning. Employment in coal mining was poor, the protracted strikes affecting the situation greatly. Transportation, trade, construction and maintenance were decidedly busier than in 1924. Iron and steel showed improvement towards the close of the year, but in the earlier months it afforded less employment, as did manufacturing as a whole, and logging.

Quebec.— According to the 1,250 reporting firms, whose staffs averaged 212,643 persons in 1925, employment in Quebec gained continuously from January to October, approximately 39,500 workers being added to payrolls during that period. For six months (May 1 to Nov. 1) the index number was above the base level (Jan. 1920). For the twelve months it averaged 96.2, as compared with 95.8 in 1924 and 95.2 in 1923. Employment in manufacturing was in practically the same volume, on the whole, as in the preceding year; the index was lower in the early part of 1925, but expansion in succeeding months brought it to a point above the 1924 level. The same is true also of mining and transportation. Construction during almost the whole year afforded a great deal more employment, being, in fact, more active than in any year since this record was begun in 1920. Services and trade also registered a better situation than in previous years for which statistics are available.

Ottawa.- In spite of some large projects undertaken in Ottawa and vicinity during 1925, employment in the city, as indicated by over 125 employers having an average working force of 9,892 persons, was less active than in 1924. Manufacturing and construction in the first part of the year employed smaller working forces, but from the early summer improvement was noted. The number of persons reported in trade averaged about the same as in 1924.

Hamilton.- Almost continuous increases in employment were recorded in Hamilton during 1925, there being only two general reductions since Jan. 1. These were on Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, but neither was large. The index number gained almost 12 points in many months, standing at 88.7 on Dec. 1, 1925, as compared with 77.0 on Jan. 1, 1925, and with 77.3 on Dec. 1, 1924. Statements were received monthly from approximately 10 employers, whose staffs averaged 25,343 during 1925. Although employment in manufactures, which constitutes over 85 p.c. of the total reported in Hamilton, was lower in the earlier months of 1925 than in 1924, recovery was indicated from June 1, and the index number in those industries on Dec. 1 stood at 85.3, while on that date in the preceding year, it was 74.1. Textiles and iron and steel, very important industries in Hamilton, both reported a more favorable situation than in the preceding year, while some other manufactures also showed improvement; electrical appliance works, on the other hand, were not so fully employed.

Windsor.- The record for Windsor and the Border Cities was only begun on July 1, the payrolls of the reporting firms averaged 9,307 for the six months. There was a large loss in employment on Aug. 1, owing to the temporary closing of automobile works, but a renewal of activity was recorded in the following months.

Winnipeg.- From Apr. 1 to Nov. 1, 1925, was a period of steady expansion in Winnipeg, according to some 285 employers having an average working force of 24,335 persons. The index number, at its peak on the latter date, stood at 92.5, as compared with the 1924 high of 86.4 on Sept. 1; it averaged 86.5 for the twelve months in 1925, two points higher than the 1924 average. Manufacturing maintained a steadily upward movement during the greater part of the year, and from early in the spring, afforded more employment than in the preceding year. Construction was much more active; transportation showed improvement in the last few months of 1925, and trade, which reported approximately 40 p.c. of the total number of employees covered in Winnipeg, was, on the whole, decidedly brisker.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed substantial gains during 1925, the index number rising from 98.3 on Jan. 1 to 113.9 on Oct. 1. This is the highest point reached in any month since the record was commenced in 1920; the previous high level was 104.3 on Sept. 1, 1923. Manufacturing, notably of lumber products, was very active compared with recent years. Communication, services and trade also recorded a uniformly better situation than in 1924 or 1923. Employment in construction was slacker during the greater part of the year than in 1924, but from October 1 showed improvement on that comparison; the same is true also of transportation from Aug. 1. Monthly statistics were received from over 235 Vancouver employers, representing, on the average, 3,193 workers in 1925.

Index numbers by cities are shown in Table II, while Chart III illustrates the fluctuations in employment since 1923 in the larger centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

The number of persons covered by returns from the reporting manufacturers averaged 423,028 in 1925, as compared with 421,173 in the preceding year. The situation was less favourable than on the corresponding date of 1924 each month from January 1 to May 1, but the steady increases that had been indicated from month to month during that period brought the curve of employment in manufactures to the same level as on June 1, 1924. Subsequent gains caused it to be higher for the remainder of the year, the index number at 88.1 on Dec. 1, being 6 points higher than on that date in 1924: although most industries within the manufacturing group displayed less activity during the first few months of 1925 than in 1924 recovery was soon indicated, and with very few exceptions, they all afforded greater employment at the end of the year. The iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper divisions are notable examples of this revival in trade, which is also illustrated in the course of employment in the textile industries. These, however, began the year only a little lower than in 1924.

Animal Products, Edible.- The situation in this division was better than in any previous year of the record. Fish and meat preserving establishments and dairies all showed heightened activity. The peak of employment was reached on Aug. 1, when the index was 105.7, while in 1924 it was 101.3 on July 1. The number of persons employed by the reporting firms varied between 12,500 on Mar. 1 and 16,400 on Aug. 1.

Leather and Products.- Employment in leather factories showed considerable fluctuations, but continuous recovery was indicated in the last five months of the year, which brought the index on Dec. 1 to a point very slightly above its level of the same date in 1924. Between 15,200 and 16,600 workers were covered by the leather manufactures making returns, most of whom were engaged in boot and shoe factories.

Lumber Products.- The trend of employment was steadily upward between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, but beginning with September the usual seasonal losses were indicated. From May 1, the index was higher than in 1924; it averaged 96.8 in 1925 as compared with 94.7 in the preceding year. On Jan. 1, 35,133 workers were reported by the employers whose statistics were received; this was increased monthly until, at the peak of employment on Aug. 1, 58,300 men had work in the mills covered; the average was 48,392.

Plant Products, Edible.- The industries coming under this heading reported a generally higher level than in 1924; sugar refineries, bread, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery factories, in particular, showed improvement. The payrolls of the reporting firms ranged between 24,125 on Feb. 1 and 31,753 on Oct. 1.

Pulp and Paper.- Pulp and paper mills provided work for a greater number of persons in 1925 than in the preceding year, while printing and publishing establishments also registered more activity on the whole. Uninterrupted expansion was noted from Feb. 1 to July 1; employment fluctuated during the remainder of the year, but the index on Dec. 1 stood at 102.4, as compared with 98.5 on that date in 1924. An average working force of 51,327 persons was employed by the companies making returns in 1925.

Rubber Products.- Employment in rubber factories increased generally from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, 1925, with only one exception - on Nov. 1, when a shutdown for repairs caused reductions in staff. The index number rose from 70.3 on Jan. 1 to 93.9 at the beginning of December; the latter was higher than at any time since the middle of 1920. This industry is very largely centred in Quebec and Ontario, both of which provinces shared in this improvement during the year. Some 30 manufacturers reported payrolls varying between 10,100 at the first of the year and 13,400 on Dec. 1.

Textile Products.- During the first three months of 1925, employment in textiles showed a revival that brought the index number above its level of the corresponding months of the preceding year. On May 1 and June 1, there were moderately large reductions, mainly of a seasonal character, followed by steady increases during the remainder of the year. On Dec. 1, the index was 90.8, nearly 11 points higher than on Jan. 1, 1925, and over 8 points higher than on Dec. 1, 1924. Cotton, woollen and knitting mills recorded greater activity than in 1924, while the index number of employment in garment factories averaged about the same. Between 61,800 and 70,400 workers were employed by the firms reporting in the textile industries.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Improvement over 1924 and also as compared with 1923 was indicated in this group towards the middle and end of 1925, although the situation was less favourable in the first few months of the year. The payrolls of the employers making returns varied from some 8,800 on Jan. 1 to 12,100 on Dec. 1; the index averaged 97.3, while in 1924 it was 97.4.

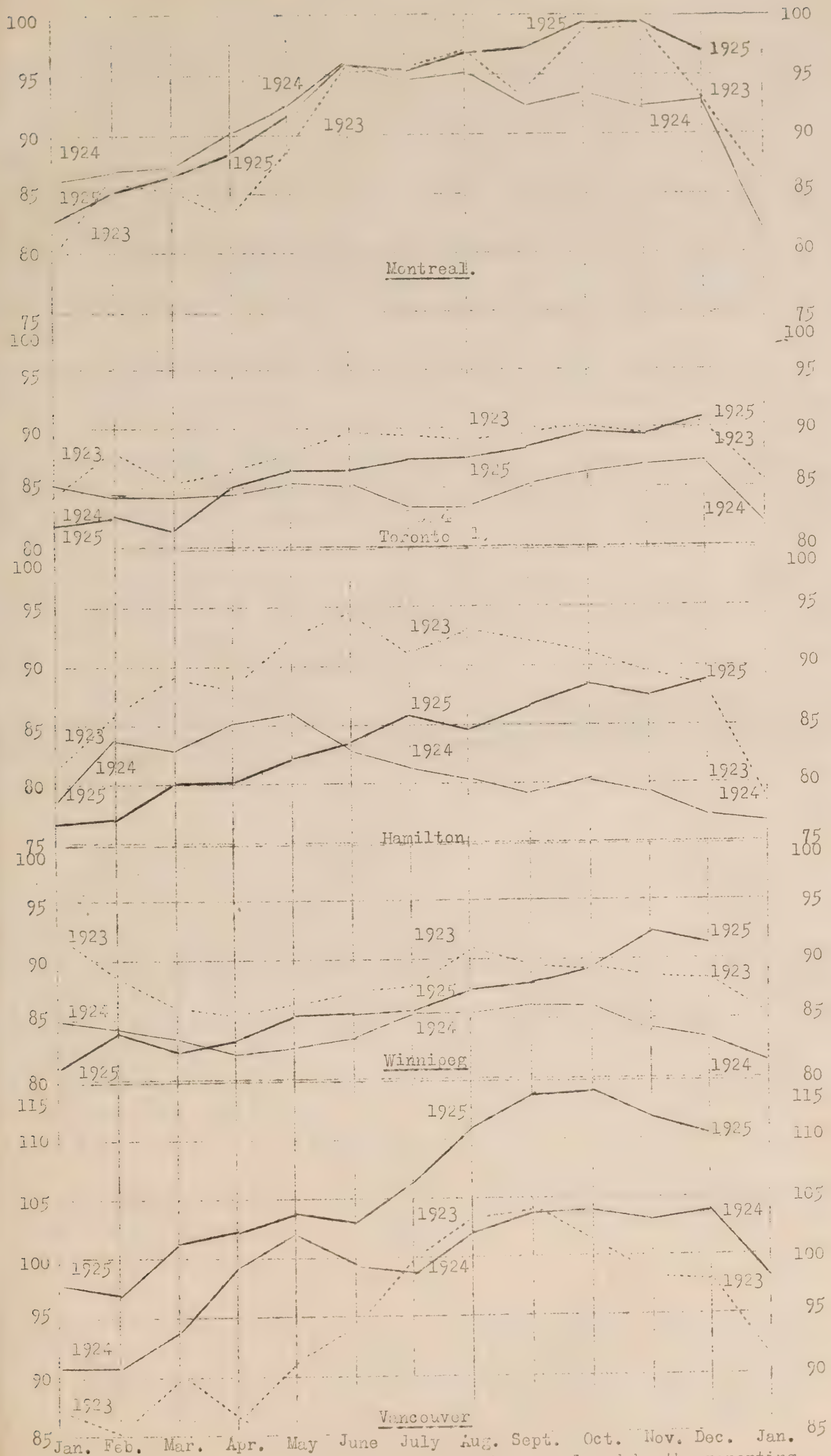
Clay, Glass and Stone.- In spite of the fact that construction afforded considerably more employment in 1925, conditions reported in the building material industries were not as good as in 1924, in which there was a falling off from 1923. An average index of 82.7 was reported, as against the average of 93.9 in the preceding year. There were seasonal increases during the spring and summer which caused the payrolls of the companies whose statistics were received to rise from 6,600 on Feb. 1 to 9,300 on July 1. From this peak, employment declined until the end of the year, but on Dec. 1 the index at 89.3 was some 8 points higher than on the same date of the preceding year.

Electric Current.- Employment in electric current works was maintained on a higher level than in preceding years of the record, largely a result of the progressive gains indicated since 1922, together with the improvement shown during last summer. Working forces that fluctuated between 11,300 on Mar. 1 and 13,000 on Aug. 1 were registered by the reporting employers.

Electrical Apparatus.- Following the marked activity of 1924 in this division (which includes a number of radio manufacturers) there was a tendency for employment to slacken during 1925, many more decreases than increases being recorded. The index on Dec. 1, standing at 119.6, was slightly lower than on the same date of the preceding year. The payrolls of the reporting firms averaged 9,038.

CHART II

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES



85 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 85

The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100. For Index Numbers of employment in these cities, see Table II on page 8.

Iron and Steel.- During the better part of 1925, employment in the iron and steel group was lower than in the preceding year, but from the beginning of September, improvement in that respect was indicated. The index number, however, averaged lower at 71.5 in 1925, compared with 74.0 in 1924. It is noteworthy that employment in the year under review increased steadily from Feb. 1 to May 1, a longer period of uninterrupted revival than had previously been indicated since the record was instituted in 1920. Fluctuations were noted during the remainder of the year, but employment was, on the whole, fairly well maintained, and on Dec. 1 the index was 74.7, as against 66.4 on the beginning of December, 1924. Payrolls averaged 110,245, varying between 92,400 on Jan. 1 and 116,000 on May 1, when the index was 75.0. Agricultural implements, in the last half of the year, and crude, rolled and forged products and land vehicles in the last four months, registered greater activity than in 1924. General plant machinery and heating appliance plants, shipyards and practically all other divisions of the iron and steel group also reported a better situation towards the close of the year.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.- With very few exceptions, the trend of employment in the non-ferrous metal industries was upward during 1925. Gold, copper, lead, zinc and other works recorded revival. A working force that averaged 11,115 was reported by the employers making returns.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.- Employment in this division increased considerably during 1925, causing the situation to be rather better than in any year since the record was begun in 1920. The index number averaged 105.0, as compared with 102.5 in 1924, while payrolls ranged between 8,950 on Jan. 1 and 10,300 on Aug. 1. Petroleum and gas plants showed improvement.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- On the whole, employment in fur, musical instrument, chemical and wood distillate and extract works was on a lower level than in 1924, although the first two gained towards the end of the year.

Logging.

The number of persons employed in logging camps was smaller than in 1924, in which year and 1923 large cuts were made. The index averaged 58.4, as compared with an average of 64.6 in the preceding year. The working force of the firms furnishing returns varied between the high mark of 34,600 on February 1, and the low mark of 13,200 on Aug. 1, averaging 23,154.

Mining.

Mining as a whole was slackier during 1925. In coal mines, the prolonged strikes at various times during the year affected the situation considerably, while the increasing use of hydro-electric power in industrial undertakings may be reflected in the smaller quantities of coal produced. The reporting operators had an average working force of 24,928; the index averaged 79.9, as compared with 88.2 in 1924. In metallic ore mines, the index was slightly higher during the better part of the year, averaging 51.1, as against 48.9 in 1924. The payrolls reported fluctuated between 13,000 on Jan. 1, and 14,100 on July 1. Considerable expansion was indicated between those months in both Ontario and British Columbia. In non-metallic minerals (other than coal), the situation generally was better than in 1924 or 1923, although the index was lower during the first months of 1925. Substantial improvement, however, was shown during the summer, between 4,500 and 6,900 persons were employed in the quarries, asbestos mines and other industries coming under this heading.

Communication.

Employment was well maintained in the telephone and telegraph divisions, the index averaging 111.1 in 1925 as compared with 109.0 in 1924. Between 21,800 and 24,200 employees were reported in these industries.

Transportation.

Steady expansion was registered in the transportation industries between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1, but until the beginning of September, employment was in slightly smaller volume than in 1924. The index averaged 104.6 in 1925, or 1.3 points lower than the average for the preceding year. Street railways and cartage reported on the whole, the same volume of employment. Some 18,800 persons, on the average, were engaged in local transportation during the year. Steam railway operation gave employment to a rather smaller number of persons until September, when the commencement of the crop movement caused activity to increase and to be maintained at a higher level than in 1924. The average for the year, however, was lower, standing at 95.8 against 98.9 in the preceding year. Personnel varied between 70,800 on May 1 and 77,600 on October 1. In shipping and stevedoring, conditions were somewhat better: there were the usual pronounced fluctuations in employment during the year, but on the whole, the trend was favourable.

The number of persons covered by the reporting firms varied between 8,700 on Feb. 1 and 16,100 on Nov. 1.

Construction and Maintenance.

Employment in construction was in greater volume than in any other year since the record was established in 1920; the index number averaged 138.4 as compared with 130.8 in 1924. At the peak of employment on July 1 96,500 workers were reported by the contractors making returns; the smallest staff was on Jan. 1, approximately 47,700 men. In building construction there was steady expansion from Mar. 1 to Oct. 1, and the index on that date stood at 148.6, as compared with 135.4 at the beginning of October, 1924. In highway construction, very pronounced gains took place in the spring and early summer; subsequent contractions reduced employment to some extent, but many more men were employed on roads at the end of 1925 than in any previous year of the record. In railway construction, the index number averaged 111.9 as compared with 114.4 in the preceding year. At the end of 1925, however, the index at 96.3 was over 4 points higher than on Dec. 1, 1924. Working forces rose from 24,600 on Jan. 1 to 46,900 on July 1.

Services.

Considerable activity was shown in the service group, hotels and restaurants, laundries and other industries reporting gains. The number of persons employed by the firms making returns increased from 12,900 at the beginning of the year to 15,300 on Sept. 1. Seasonal losses were recorded during the last three months of 1925, but the index was slightly higher on Dec. 1 than on that date of 1924.

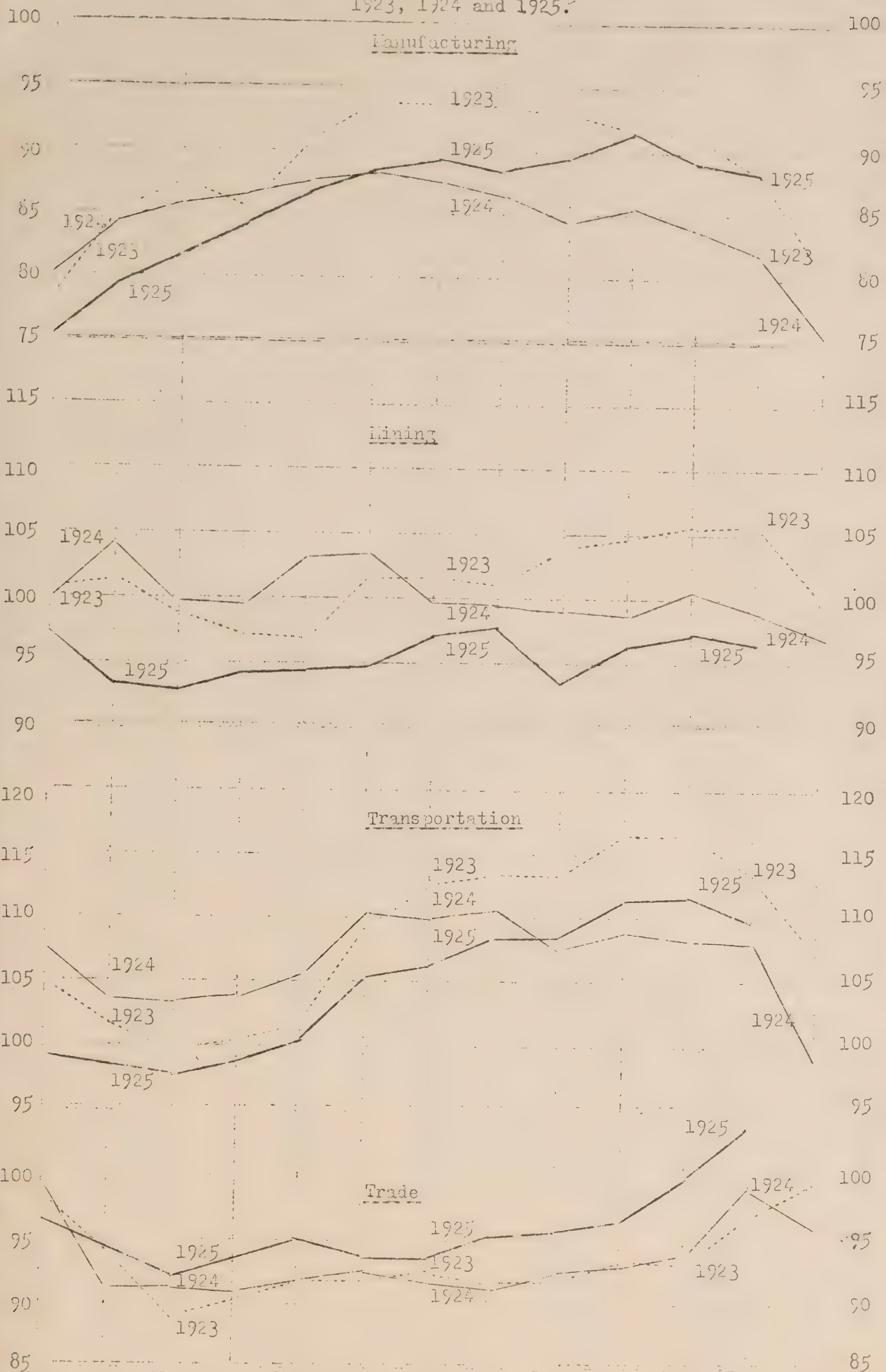
Trade.

Employment in trade attained a higher level than in any other year of the record. The index stood at 103.9 on Dec. 1; this was higher than in any other month in the last four years. In 1925, the index averaged 95.8, as compared with 93.3 in 1924. The personnel in trading establishments varied between 55,000 on Mar. 1 and 61,600 on Dec. 1. Employment increased uninterruptedly from Aug. 1 to the end of the year, there being gains in both retail and wholesale trade.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups since 1921, while the trend of employment during 1925 in some 60 industries are shown in Table IV. Chart III shows the course of employment in some of the more important industries since 1923.

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Chart IV - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
1923, 1924 and 1925.



Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100. Index Numbers of employment in these and other industries are given in Tables III and IV on pages 9, 10 and 11.

Note:- The number employed by the reporting farms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

TABLE I. Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
<u>1921</u>						
Jan. 1	95.9	86.3	83.0	95.7	86.6	87.7
Feb. 1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	90.1
Mar. 1	90.7	88.7	86.2	91.0	87.3	88.0
Apr. 1	87.2	80.4	83.5	88.7	86.1	84.1
May 1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1	84.1
June 1	89.5	85.4	84.9	91.9	93.3	86.6
July 1	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6	87.5
Aug. 1	91.2	87.8	85.0	97.5	96.3	88.9
Sep. 1	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6	88.7
Oct. 1	93.1	89.2	85.9	100.0	96.4	90.2
Nov. 1	91.4	87.5	87.0	102.6	94.3	90.2
Dec. 1	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9	87.2
<u>1922</u>						
Jan. 1	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	77.9
Feb. 1	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	78.9
Mar. 1	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3	81.9
Apr. 1	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	80.6
May 1	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3	83.3
June 1	87.4	86.1	87.8	92.8	96.6	89.2
July 1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2	91.1
Aug. 1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8	93.1
Sep. 1	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0	93.7
Oct. 1	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1	94.6
Nov. 1	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2	95.8
Dec. 1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6	95.1
<u>1923</u>						
Jan. 1	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	86.3	86.3
Feb. 1	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	89.5
Mar. 1	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	89.9
Apr. 1	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	87.6
May 1	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	91.4
June 1	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	97.3
July 1	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	99.5
Aug. 1	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	100.2
Sep. 1	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	100.0
Oct. 1	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	99.5
Nov. 1	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	98.8
Dec. 1	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	95.7
<u>1924</u>						
Jan. 1	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	86.7
Feb. 1	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar. 1	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
Apr. 1	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May 1	88.1	94.1	89.6	89.4	102.9	91.8
June 1	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	95.2
July 1	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	95.9
Aug. 1	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.7	107.1	94.7
Sept. 1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct. 1	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov. 1	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec. 1	79.3	95.5	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
<u>1925</u>						
Jan. 1	70.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	94.1	87.0
Apr. 1	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July 1	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	100.0	96.8
Aug. 1	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept. 1	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct. 1	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov. 1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec. 1	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	107.0	95.3

Relative weight of employment by Economic Areas at Dec. 1, 1925.

7.9 27.7 41.9 13.2 9.3 100.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date indicated. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE II. Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
<u>1922</u>								
Jan. 1	73.2	-	85.1	-	-	-	85.2	79.9
Feb. 1	73.6	-	81.8	-	-	-	84.1	88.7
Mar. 1	80.5	-	81.9	-	-	-	82.6	91.1
Apr. 1	76.0	-	82.7	-	-	-	83.6	93.1
May 1	82.1	-	84.9	-	-	-	88.6	95.4
June 1	85.9	-	86.6	-	-	-	92.9	97.5
July 1	88.2	-	88.4	-	-	-	92.8	97.4
Aug. 1	88.6	-	88.1	-	-	-	96.5	98.3
Sep. 1	90.5	-	88.3	-	-	-	98.9	102.2
Oct. 1	92.3	-	90.9	-	-	-	98.8	100.7
Nov. 1	92.6	-	92.2	-	-	-	99.5	94.9
Dec. 1	94.7	-	92.9	-	-	-	97.8	90.7
<u>1923</u>								
Jan. 1	79.6	-	84.7	94.4	81.5	-	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1	86.2	-	88.5	95.7	86.0	-	89.0	85.8
Mar. 1	85.9	-	85.7	92.2	89.2	-	86.4	90.4
Apr. 1	83.3	-	86.7	90.6	88.4	-	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4	-	89.9	109.6	94.6	-	87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9	-	89.5	110.2	91.4	-	87.7	100.3
Aug. 1	97.3	-	89.1	109.3	93.3	-	91.0	103.6
Sept. 1	93.6	-	89.6	107.5	92.2	-	89.9	104.3
Oct. 1	98.7	-	90.1	105.5	91.1	-	89.4	101.6
Nov. 1	99.1	-	89.8	103.8	89.7	-	88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	95.6	-	90.2	94.3	88.5	-	88.2	98.1
<u>1924</u>								
Jan. 1	86.3	-	85.6	91.0	79.0	-	85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1	-	84.7	89.7	84.3	-	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7	-	84.5	89.3	83.2	-	83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1	-	84.8	90.9	85.2	-	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3	-	85.6	98.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2	-	85.2	101.6	83.1	-	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8	-	83.9	102.3	81.7	-	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	-	85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	-	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	-	86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	-	84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	-	83.5	104.0
<u>1925</u>								
Jan. 1	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.1	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at December 1, 1925.

14.1 1.0 12.5 1.2 3.4 1.3 3.3 3.1

TABLE III. Index Numbers of Industries in Austria (January, 1920 = 100.)

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction and maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
1921									
Jan. 1	78.4	80.6	100.3	105.4	103.0	102.9	94.5	100.4	87.7
Feb. 1	84.8	94.3	95.8	104.6	101.3	100.1	94.2	92.5	90.1
Mar. 1	84.6	81.8	92.8	104.1	95.8	89.2	96.3	92.0	88.0
Apr. 1	80.7	44.5	88.0	101.8	95.5	86.7	97.6	92.5	84.1
May 1	80.2	49.9	86.9	103.1	94.0	92.7	98.3	92.4	84.1
June 1	81.1	47.3	88.7	106.1	98.1	111.9	103.6	92.5	86.6
July 1	80.9	35.4	92.2	107.4	99.6	126.7	108.0	92.7	87.5
Aug. 1	81.3	32.3	91.0	107.1	102.7	144.6	107.7	91.4	88.9
Sep. 1	79.3	41.9	96.0	106.8	106.6	141.6	107.3	92.1	88.7
Oct. 1	81.3	48.1	96.4	105.1	109.6	142.5	104.5	92.4	90.2
Nov. 1	81.1	59.7	90.1	104.5	110.5	139.3	96.0	93.0	90.2
Dec. 1	79.3	61.2	98.0	103.8	106.9	113.2	93.4	96.3	87.2
1922									
Jan. 1	60.7	59.5	93.0	101.1	99.2	92.4	92.9	96.9	77.9
Feb. 1	73.0	61.5	89.7	95.7	97.0	79.8	91.7	90.3	78.9
Mar. 1	70.1	54.8	90.3	97.5	97.1	83.7	93.0	88.2	81.9
Apr. 1	70.0	27.2	86.9	98.2	96.8	81.4	94.6	88.6	80.6
May 1	79.0	37.0	90.2	100.4	98.7	101.1	95.6	90.1	83.3
June 1	84.2	37.5	92.6	100.6	106.2	129.5	100.3	90.0	89.2
July 1	84.2	31.4	94.4	100.6	109.2	157.4	104.4	90.7	91.1
Aug. 1	85.6	27.9	96.2	103.1	111.6	169.4	104.7	90.1	93.1
Sep. 1	86.5	36.5	97.1	103.4	111.9	164.3	105.0	90.8	93.7
Oct. 1	86.7	42.1	101.1	102.8	114.0	166.2	102.0	91.9	94.6
Nov. 1	87.7	66.0	104.5	102.2	114.7	153.2	96.6	93.8	95.8
Dec. 1	87.7	84.7	102.8	101.5	115.3	122.6	95.8	97.0	95.1
1923									
Jan. 1	78.1	87.0	100.0	97.4	104.8	96.0	92.8	98.2	86.3
Feb. 1	85.0	95.1	101.3	96.5	101.5	86.0	92.4	93.7	89.5
Mar. 1	87.5	88.8	98.6	97.4	99.8	83.8	93.4	88.9	89.9
Apr. 1	85.6	57.8	97.0	90.0	100.2	85.2	94.9	90.2	87.6
May 1	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	91.7	91.4
June 1	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	108.8	91.9	97.3
July 1	93.6	40.4	101.6	103.4	112.2	169.1	115.1	92.3	99.5
Aug. 1	93.5	42.2	101.0	105.2	113.4	183.7	118.7	91.7	100.2
Sep. 1	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0	100.
Oct. 1	91.8	51.7	104.9	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2	99.5
Nov. 1	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	108.5	93.1	98.8
Dec. 1	80.2	62.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	106.2	96.8	95.7
1924									
Jan. 1	80.1	92.1	100.5	104.2	107.3	98.8	106.6	99.4	88.7
Feb. 1	84.9	97.0	104.0	104.0	103.7	94.2	106.3	91.2	90.6
Mar. 1	86.0	90.8	99.7	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.7
Apr. 1	86.5	54.2	95.5	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.0	89.3
May 1	87.7	54.5	103.3	100.2	105.3	111.2	100.0	91.9	91.0
June 1	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
July 1	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	122.5	92.1	95.9
Aug. 1	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7	94.7
Sep. 1	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1	93.1
Oct. 1	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1	93.9
Nov. 1	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8	93.0
Dec. 1	82.0	65.1	99.2	109.3	100.2	116.6	107.2	99.1	90.8
1925									
Jan. 1	75.5	83.4	97.1	100.9	99.0	93.3	107.1	96.3	83.9
Feb. 1	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
Mar. 1	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
Apr. 1	84.3	47.5	94.2	107.6	96.5	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
May 1	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
June 1	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
July 1	89.1	30.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
Aug. 1	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	106.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sep. 1	89.4	36.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
Oct. 1	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
Nov. 1	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
Dec. 1	80.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3
Relative Weight of Industries as at December 1, 1925.									
	55.3	3.2	5.6	3.0	14.2	8.4	1.7	7.9	100.

TABLE IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1925. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	relative weight						
	Jan. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1925	May 1 1925	June 1 1925	June 1 1925
Manufacturing	75.5	79.3	81.9	84.3	86.6	88.3	55.9
Animal Products-edible	87.2	84.7	80.8	81.9	92.2	101.3	2.0
Fur and products	30.3	73.1	72.4	75.4	77.0	78.8	.1
Leather and products	71.0	74.8	75.8	75.9	70.5	70.3	2.0
Lumber and products	70.4	75.5	78.1	83.3	97.7	109.1	7.1
Rough and dressed lumber	76.1	79.0	82.3	83.7	113.9	135.8	5.0
Lumber products	63.1	71.1	72.7	76.4	77.3	74.2	2.1
Musical instruments	59.1	57.7	58.9	58.5	58.8	56.6	.3
Plant products - edible	86.6	86.3	89.5	90.1	89.4	89.8	3.2
Pulp and paper products	95.6	96.7	97.3	98.0	99.6	100.9	6.6
Pulp and paper	95.3	98.1	101.4	101.9	105.1	107.5	3.3
Paper products	83.3	86.3	85.4	88.6	80.0	89.9	.8
Printing and publishing	98.8	98.4	96.6	96.5	97.2	97.9	2.5
Rubber products	70.7	76.6	79.1	81.8	83.2	84.9	1.6
Textile products	80.1	85.8	87.8	90.2	89.4	87.9	8.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	94.6	99.3	101.3	103.9	103.0	101.4	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods	81.9	86.7	89.4	92.0	90.9	91.1	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	62.7	70.6	71.2	74.8	73.2	71.3	2.7
Others	92.3	98.0	99.7	99.4	101.9	98.7	1.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	75.5	93.8	94.4	89.1	96.2	99.7	1.5
Wood distillates and extracts	130.8	150.3	114.9	105.7	95.3	95.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	76.2	78.9	80.6	82.1	83.8	80.1	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	68.5	66.5	68.1	75.0	82.7	88.9	1.1
Electric current	128.6	125.0	122.4	123.5	129.1	132.4	1.6
Electric apparatus	120.0	116.5	114.9	112.5	110.4	109.7	1.1
Iron and steel products	60.0	65.2	70.8	74.6	75.0	75.0	14.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	38.4	44.7	55.1	61.9	62.2	62.0	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	62.6	65.3	66.0	67.6	68.4	71.0	1.1
Agricultural implements	40.4	46.1	49.7	57.6	56.4	57.1	.8
Land vehicles	74.9	81.9	89.4	91.6	92.9	91.6	7.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	20.1	25.3	29.0	32.9	33.2	38.0	.6
Heating appliances	67.2	67.0	76.8	81.6	82.0	82.4	.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	59.1	70.1	69.7	71.2	72.6	73.7	.6
Foundry and machine shop products	72.2	68.6	71.1	79.3	75.7	74.2	.6
Others	62.1	64.9	67.0	70.0	71.5	70.3	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	73.3	76.1	79.2	79.9	80.0	79.8	1.4
Mineral products	95.8	96.0	97.8	98.9	105.4	109.9	1.3
Miscellaneous	79.5	80.7	83.5	84.6	85.9	84.6	.5
Logging	83.4	86.8	81.0	47.5	47.4	51.3	2.6
Mining	97.1	93.1	92.9	94.2	94.3	94.5	5.6
Coal	87.6	81.5	80.5	80.3	76.3	77.0	3.1
Metallic ores	145.7	148.2	151.3	152.7	154.8	151.6	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	75.5	72.2	71.6	79.4	87.6	100.2	.8
Communication	108.9	107.6	106.3	107.6	109.3	110.1	2.9
Telegraphs	102.6	97.3	97.4	99.1	105.8	110.9	.6
Telephones	110.6	110.3	108.6	109.9	110.2	109.9	2.3
Transportation	99.0	98.4	97.6	90.5	100.3	105.2	13.7
Street railways and cartage	108.2	107.5	107.5	107.8	110.9	111.9	2.4
Steam railways	93.8	94.0	92.2	91.6	91.4	94.2	9.4
Shipping and stevedoring	135.1	124.9	134.4	154.0	174.4	211.1	1.9
Construction and maintenance	93.3	98.3	95.8	96.8	125.6	155.9	10.3
Building	91.3	89.1	91.8	99.7	112.0	122.7	3.0
Highway	701.4	826.8	718.7	718.7	908.7	1547.0	1.7
Railway	78.3	86.2	82.7	80.2	114.3	139.4	5.6
Services	107.1	106.8	106.2	107.7	109.9	118.4	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	109.9	109.0	109.4	110.2	112.0	124.0	1.0
Professional	114.8	111.9	109.6	111.8	113.6	115.7	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.7	102.0	100.6	102.9	105.7	105.8	.6
Trade	96.3	94.2	92.0	93.6	95.0	93.8	7.2
Retail	97.0	93.6	90.9	92.9	95.1	94.2	4.7
Wholesale	94.9	95.3	93.9	94.8	94.8	93.1	2.5
All Industries	83.9	86.1	87.0	87.2	90.8	94.5	100.0

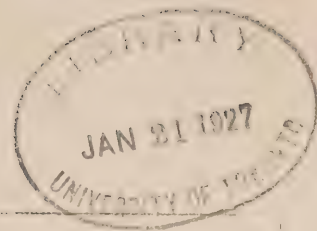
x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 8

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TABLE IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1925 - concluded. (Jan.1920=100)

Industry	July 1, 1925	Aug. 1, 1925	Sept.1, 1925	Oct.1, 1925	Nov.1, 1925	Dec.1, 1925	x Relative Weight
Manufacturing	89.1	83.5	89.4	91.3	89.2	88.1	55.3
Animal products - edible	105.4	105.7	104.2	100.5	98.9	94.1	1.9
Fur and products	81.9	73.8	84.0	90.8	92.4	96.5	.1
Leather and products	69.3	70.4	72.3	75.2	76.0	76.5	2.1
Lumber and products	116.2	116.5	115.1	113.4	100.2	86.6	5.5
Rough and dressed lumber	148.0	149.2	145.5	142.1	117.8	94.9	3.3
Lumber products	75.2	74.8	76.2	77.1	77.9	76.5	2.2
Musical Instruments	56.3	55.1	62.5	67.8	70.9	70.9	.4
Plant products-edible	97.0	99.8	104.4	113.9	104.5	102.7	3.6
Pulp and paper products	102.1	101.5	102.9	102.8	102.2	102.4	6.7
Pulp and paper	110.5	109.7	111.4	110.2	108.2	106.3	3.2
Paper products	85.9	84.9	88.8	91.7	91.7	94.4	.8
Printing and publishing	97.6	97.4	97.6	98.0	98.7	100.5	2.7
Rubber products	86.9	89.0	89.9	92.1	88.2	93.9	1.7
Textile products	87.7	87.9	88.0	89.6	90.1	90.8	9.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.6	101.8	100.9	103.0	104.6	107.3	3.4
Hosiery and knit goods	91.0	90.7	92.4	93.9	98.6	98.0	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	72.1	72.4	72.3	74.1	72.0	69.6	2.6
Others	97.0	94.5	94.6	94.7	92.9	101.2	1.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	100.6	102.5	103.9	103.6	103.6	104.6	1.5
Wood distillates and extracts	89.1	71.5	73.6	81.7	105.7	105.5	.1
Chemicals and allied products	79.7	78.4	79.6	80.1	80.0	81.3	.6
Clay, glass and stone products	93.2	91.0	90.0	90.0	89.5	89.3	1.1
Electric current	135.2	139.7	138.3	134.3	132.2	124.7	1.5
Electric apparatus	109.6	109.8	109.2	117.3	120.2	119.6	1.2
Iron and steel products	72.9	69.5	71.0	74.5	74.2	74.7	14.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	52.2	47.1	49.8	61.2	63.3	57.5	1.5
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	70.9	70.4	71.2	72.8	69.6	70.4	1.1
Agricultural implements	59.2	57.7	57.2	59.6	63.8	66.4	.8
Land vehicles	68.8	83.2	86.1	89.6	87.9	89.0	6.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	34.8	30.3	30.0	28.5	26.8	32.3	.5
Heating appliances	82.8	80.8	83.8	87.0	89.4	88.2	.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	75.8	74.2	75.7	76.5	76.6	76.3	.6
Foundry & machine shop products	73.0	72.2	73.4	74.3	76.5	79.0	.7
Others	72.3	72.4	71.1	73.1	73.6	74.0	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	79.7	82.9	83.8	86.6	85.1	93.3	1.8
Mineral products	110.8	112.8	110.9	109.5	107.8	104.8	1.2
Miscellaneous	82.3	82.5	82.5	84.3	83.6	83.0	.5
Lumber logging	38.2	33.5	38.5	49.5	66.4	77.1	3.9
Mineral mining	97.2	97.6	93.7	96.2	97.2	96.9	5.6
Coal	77.5	78.5	73.0	78.8	81.0	85.2	3.4
Metallic ores	157.3	154.9	157.0	147.1	149.8	143.0	1.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	109.6	111.4	107.1	109.9	102.7	97.3	.3
Communication	112.6	116.1	114.8	114.2	113.3	112.7	3.0
Telegraphs	115.4	123.8	119.1	115.3	113.0	111.8	.6
Telephones	111.9	114.1	113.6	113.9	113.3	112.9	2.4
Transportation	106.2	108.5	108.7	111.3	111.5	109.8	14.2
Street railways and cartage	111.3	111.5	115.1	119.4	116.6	113.3	2.5
Steam railways	96.9	98.2	98.4	100.1	99.6	99.2	9.8
Shipping and stevedoring	198.6	215.8	208.3	215.5	231.9	218.7	1.9
Construction and maintenance	187.5	180.3	175.5	169.7	154.2	128.3	8.4
Building	135.4	144.6	147.2	148.6	140.7	130.2	3.1
Highway	2873.4	2382.9	2523.4	2204.8	1927.5	1303.9	1.4
Railway	149.2	141.6	130.1	128.4	115.8	96.3	3.9
Services	122.9	126.3	125.9	120.5	112.5	108.5	1.7
Hotels and restaurants	135.6	142.7	142.7	130.4	115.9	109.5	.9
Professional	112.0	110.0	108.9	113.3	113.8	111.8	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	107.8	107.6	106.6	108.5	107.1	105.9	.6
Retail	93.8	95.1	95.6	96.7	100.0	103.9	7.9
Wholesale	94.3	95.2	94.9	95.4	100.5	106.5	5.3
	92.8	94.8	96.8	99.1	99.0	99.1	2.6
All Industries	96.8	96.3	96.6	96.3	97.1	95.3	100.

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page



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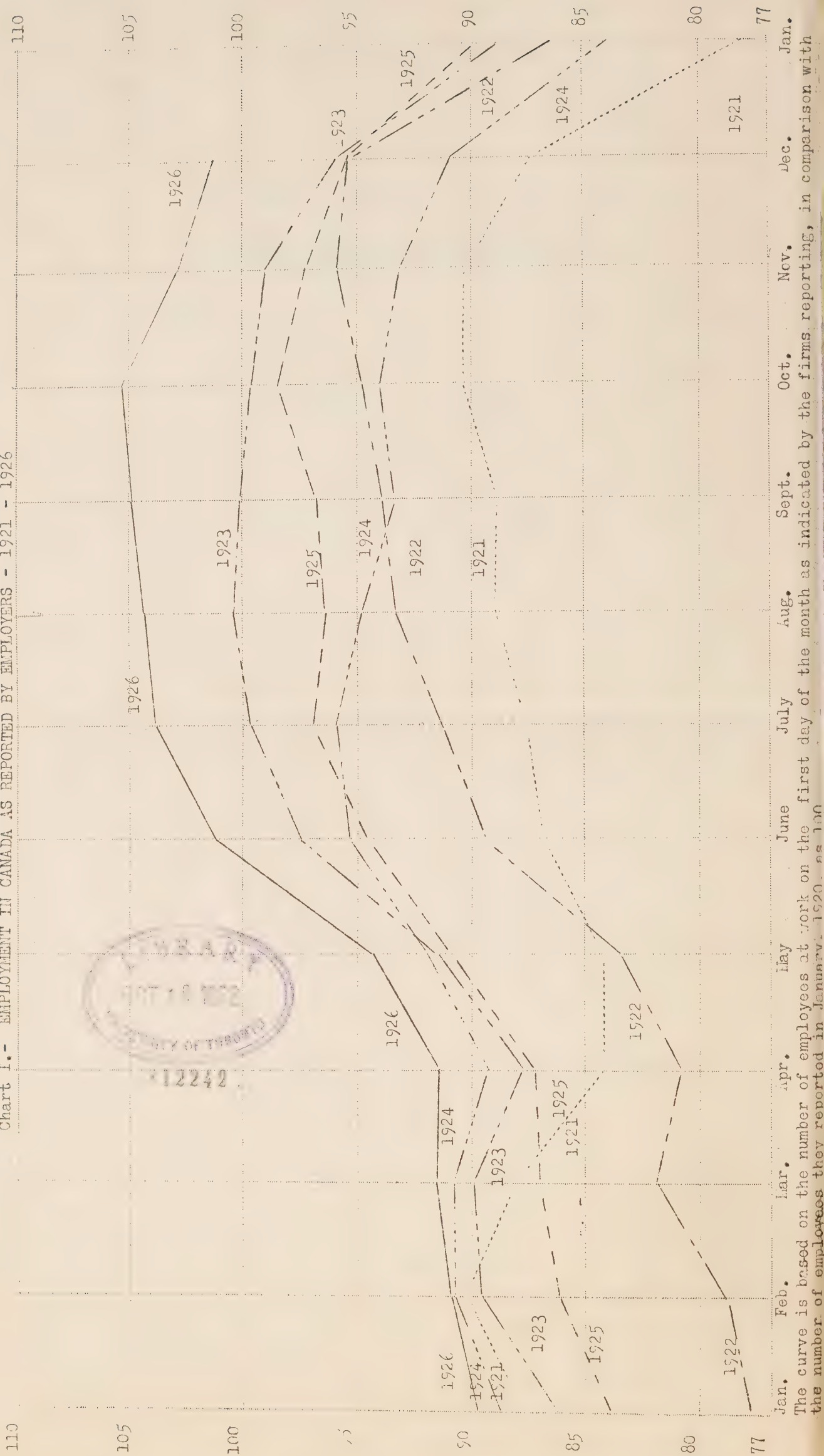
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of
EMPLOYMENT
in
CANADA
1926

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Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1926



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1926.

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Employment as reported by employers in Canada during 1926 was in greater volume than in any other year since 1920, there being almost uninterrupted expansion on a large scale from early in January until the first of October. This upward swing carried the curve of employment to a level many points higher than in any of the last five years. During these eight months of advancing employment, nearly 125,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms, a greater number than had been taken in the same period of any other year of the record except 1922, when the opening of industry following the depression of 1921 caused the employment of approximately the same number of extra employees. In 1926 the most extensive gains were recorded at the beginning of May, June and July, as is usually the case. There were smaller increases in the next three months, followed by declines at the beginning of November and December. Owing partly to the effect of an early winter upon construction, the losses recorded on Nov. 1 were rather larger than on the same date in 1925 or 1924, but on Dec. 1 they were smaller than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record, except 1922.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of employment in Canada since the beginning of 1921; the upward movement indicated during the greater part of 1926 is shown, as is the fact that on Dec. 1, the curve of employment was still at a higher level than in any month of the five years, 1921-1925.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 5,850 firms who employed a monthly average of 807,342 workers during 1926; their staffs varying between 733,175 on Jan. 1 and 865,013 at the beginning of October. The index, with Jan. 1920 as 100, reached its highest point for the year in that month, standing at 105.2 as compared with the 1925 peak of 98.3 on Oct. 1 and with 100.2 on Aug. 1, 1923, the previous high level of the years 1921-25. The index averaged 98.4 during the year under review, as compared with 92.5 in 1925, 92.3 in 1924, 94.6 in 1923, 97.9 in 1922 and 87.8 in 1921.

The most outstanding feature of the situation during the year was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics more than doubled during the summer. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, affording considerably more employment than in earlier years of the record except 1920. Transportation, mining, services, communication and trade were all much more active than in preceding years; in the last named, and in construction, employment attained its highest point in the record. Logging, on the other hand, was quieter than in former years.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces reported augmented employment during 1926 as compared with 1925. As in the preceding year, the index of employment was higher in British Columbia and Quebec than elsewhere.

Maritime Provinces.— In the early part of 1926, employment in the Maritime provinces showed an increase, largely owing to seasonal activity at the winter ports. Declines were recorded at the beginning of April and May, succeeded by four months of expansion. From the beginning of October until the end of the year, however, curtailment was noted. The index number averaged 88.6, as compared with 86.4 in 1925, 86.1 in 1924 and 94.2 in 1923. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded more employment than in the preceding year. The lumber industry was comparatively dull in the earlier months of 1926, but reported considerable improvement from July onward. Pulp and paper showed a much more favourable situation and iron and steel, on the whole, was more active. Employment in mining was at a low level until the autumn, when rapid expansion brought the index number to a point higher than in either 1925 or 1924. During the greater part of the year, transportation afforded substantially more

employment than in the preceding year. Construction was generally active, although the index did not reach as high a point as in 1925, while trade registered slightly less employment. The aggregate payrolls of the reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 65,339 persons, a rather larger number than the average for the preceding year.

Quebec.— Continuous improvement was noted in Quebec from the first of the year until August, followed by moderate declines during the next four months. Although the period of expansion in 1925 had lasted somewhat longer, the number of persons added to staffs was substantially larger during 1926. From the low point of 90.7 on Jan. 1, the index rose to 113.5 at its peak on Aug. 1. The payrolls of the 1,250 co-operating employers varied between 198,418 and 249,147 on those dates, respectively, averaging 229,076 in the twelve months. The mean index was 104.3, as compared with 96.2 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1926 as compared with the same month of 1925. The index was also higher than the general index in manufacturing for Canada. With few exceptions, employment in lumber products was at a lower level until August, but in recent months improvement over 1925 has been shown; pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel and other manufactures recorded a materially greater volume of employment than in the preceding year. With the commencement of development work in the metallic ore areas of Quebec, employment in mining has gained, but not as extensively as may be looked for when operations are more fully established. Communication, transportation, services and trade were all considerably more active than in 1925, as was construction. The advances in this industry were closely associated with the development of the power and pulp and paper industries. It is worthy of note that during the summer, over half of the employees reported in construction in the Dominion were working in Quebec.

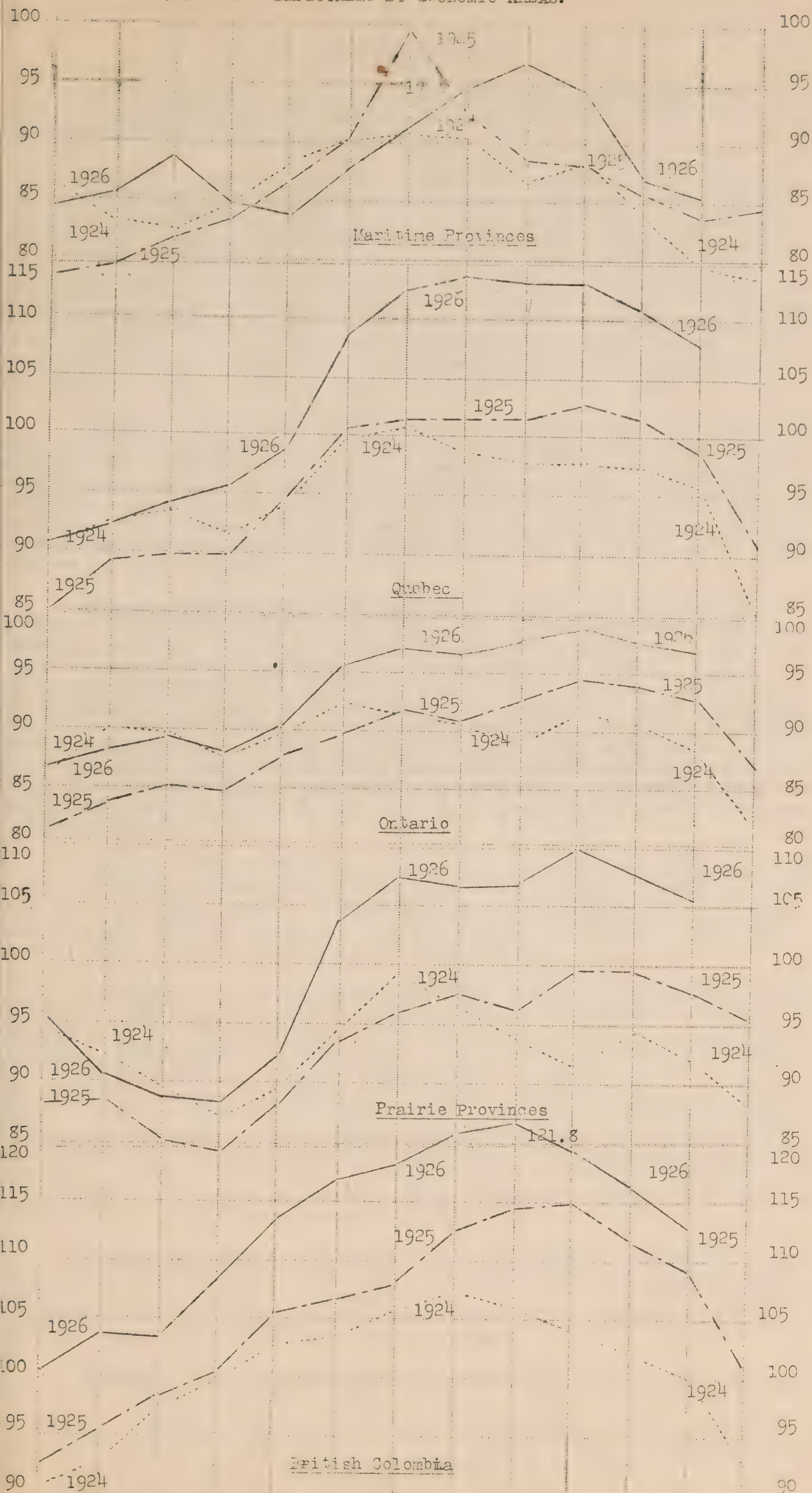
Ontario.— Employment in Ontario showed the same general fluctuations in 1926 as in 1925; the usual losses at the beginning of the year were followed by two months of partial recovery. The cessation of logging operations caused employment to decline on Apr. 1, but extensive gains were made in succeeding months, with only one exception, until the beginning of November. This expansion brought the index to 98.7, the highest point reached since the latter part of 1920. An average payroll of 331,762 persons was recorded by the firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with an average of 315,772 in 1925; the index averaged 93.5 in 1926, or 4.5 points higher than in the preceding year. Manufactures reported a better situation than in 1925, the index number being between five and six points higher at its peak at 94.6 on Oct. 1 than on the same date in 1925, when employment was also at its maximum for the year. Employment in lumber, pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel and other manufactures showed decided improvement over the preceding year. Operations in logging camps were somewhat curtailed, and mining, until the last quarter of 1926, was not as active. On the other hand, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance and services employed larger payrolls. The index of employment in trade averaged practically the same.

Prairie Provinces.— Pronounced expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 105,891 during the year and the index, 100.2, while in 1925 an average payroll of 98,563 persons and a mean index of 92.7 was recorded. The level of employment in manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was higher in 1926 than in 1925, when the situation generally was better than in 1924. The improvement in construction and transportation was particularly marked. Pulp and paper, iron and steel and other divisions shared in the upward movement noted within the manufacturing group. Logging and mining, on the whole, were slacker than in the preceding year, although both, and especially the latter, showed a higher level of employment towards the close of 1926.

British Columbia.— The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 75,274 persons, while in 1925 the average was 71,805. The index averaged 112.9, the highest since the record was begun in 1920; in 1925 the mean index stood at 105.6. At the end of the year, employment was over 12 points higher than at the beginning. All branches of manufacturing showed heightened activity, especially the lumber and pulp and paper groups. Logging, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of the year than in 1925. Mining, on the other hand, afforded less employment.

Index numbers by economic areas since 1922 are shown in Table 1, while the course of employment in these areas since 1924 is depicted in Chart 2.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 Curves are based upon numbers of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Marked improvement as compared with 1925 was recorded in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver; there were moderate gains in Quebec, while in Ottawa conditions did not show much change.

Montreal.- The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 111,514 persons, as compared with an average of 105,713 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1925; the index, at 98.3, was over five points higher than that for the preceding year. Steady increases were indicated from early in January until Aug. 1, from which date employment showed moderate declines. Manufacturing as a whole, especially of food and iron and steel products, reported considerable gains; textiles and printing and publishing were somewhat busier, while the tobacco, distilled and malt liquor group registered reduced activity on the whole. Transportation, construction and trade generally showed a much better situation, but communication was rather quieter than in 1925, although the volume of employment, which increased towards the last quarter of 1926, was greater than in earlier years of the record.

Quebec.- The tendency during most of the year was moderately upward, the index, which stood at 89.9 on Jan. 1, rising to its maximum of 104.2 on July 1. At the beginning of December, however, it had decreased to 101.2, which was higher than on the same date of 1925 or of 1924, when the record for Quebec was instituted. The staffs of the firms furnishing statistics averaged 8,487 and the index, 98.0 in 1926. Manufacturing and transportation were active, while construction did not afford as much employment in the early part of the year as in 1925, but showed marked improvement from the spring onward.

Toronto.- Employment at the beginning of January, 1926, showed the pronounced curtailment usual at the holiday season, although the losses were less extensive than on the same date of preceding years. From January on, however, the movement was consistently favourable, the index, which rose from 86.1 on Jan. 1 to 93.9 on Dec. 1, averaging 90.2, as against 86.7 in 1925. The number of persons employed by the co-operating firms during 1926 averaged 96,716, while in the year before it was 93,413. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel, printing and publishing, recorded marked gains, and in food and textiles there were somewhat smaller increases. Communication and construction were decidedly more active; employment in trade was maintained at about the same level as in 1925, while local transportation was slacker, which may be partly a result of the growth in the number of automobiles owned.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole recorded moderate improvement in 1926 as compared with the preceding year, but little general change was shown in other industries. An average payroll of 9,916 persons was employed by the employers furnishing data; this was almost the same number as in the preceding year, while the index, at 93.9 in 1926, remained practically stationary.

Hamilton.- Steady improvement was noted in Hamilton from early in January until Sept. 1, when the index stood at 100.3, the highest point in the record, which was begun in 1922. The peak of employment during 1925 was on Dec. 1, the index then being 88.7. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably more active; the textile and iron and steel industries maintained a higher level of employment than in the preceding year; the staffs of electrical apparatus factories, smaller in the early part of the year, increased considerably from the summer until they were greater than in previous years of the record. Construction until June was more active, but in the second half of 1926 the index was lower. Employment in trade averaged approximately the same as in 1925. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 28,645 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 25,343. The mean index was 94.3, nearly 11 points higher than in 1925.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 99.9 and the payrolls registered averaged 10,930 in 1926, compared with 85.4 and 9,307, respectively, in the six months for which statistics are available in 1925. Marked activity was indicated in the automobile and associated industries, while construction also recorded expansion.

Winnipeg.- Steady improvement was reported during the greater part of the year; the index number, standing at 89.3 on Jan. 1, rose to 105.4 at the beginning of December. The mean for the 12 months was 96.9, compared with 86.5 in 1925. Manufacturing, generally, was busier, as were transportation and trade, but the most pronounced gains during the year were in construction. An average working force of 26,759 persons was recorded by the firms whose data were received.

Vancouver.— The situation in Vancouver, already favourable, was much better at the close of the year than at the beginning, the index standing at 117.1 on Dec. 1 as compared with 105.8 on Jan. 1. The average for 1926, at 115.4, was over 9 points higher than in the preceding year, while the staffs covered averaged 25,035 as against 23,193 in 1925. Manufacturing as a whole, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade all reported heightened activity. Employment in lumber mills was in rather smaller volume than in 1925.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, while Chart 3 illustrates the fluctuations in employment in the larger centres since 1924.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing .

The year 1926 was characterized by eight months of steady advances in manufacturing; between Feb. 1 and Sept. 1, approximately 65,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting factories. The level of employment was higher during 1926 than in any other year since 1920. Statistics were received from some 3,775 manufacturers employing an average payroll of 452,392 operatives, as compared with 423,028 in 1925, while the mean index, standing at 92.1, compared with an average of 86.0 in the preceding year. Practically all divisions of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement. Especially noteworthy were the gains in iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, food and textile groups, which together employ a very large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment to a considerable extent on Jan. 1, 1927, it may be expected that the upward tendency will soon be resumed.

Animal Products, Edible.— Employment in this division during 1925 was better than in any previous year of the record, and further improvement was noted in 1926. Fish and meat preserving plants and dairies registered marked activity. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 14,953 persons, varying between 12,965 on Mar. 1 and 16,645 at the beginning of September. The mean index was 97.1, compared with 94.7 in 1925.

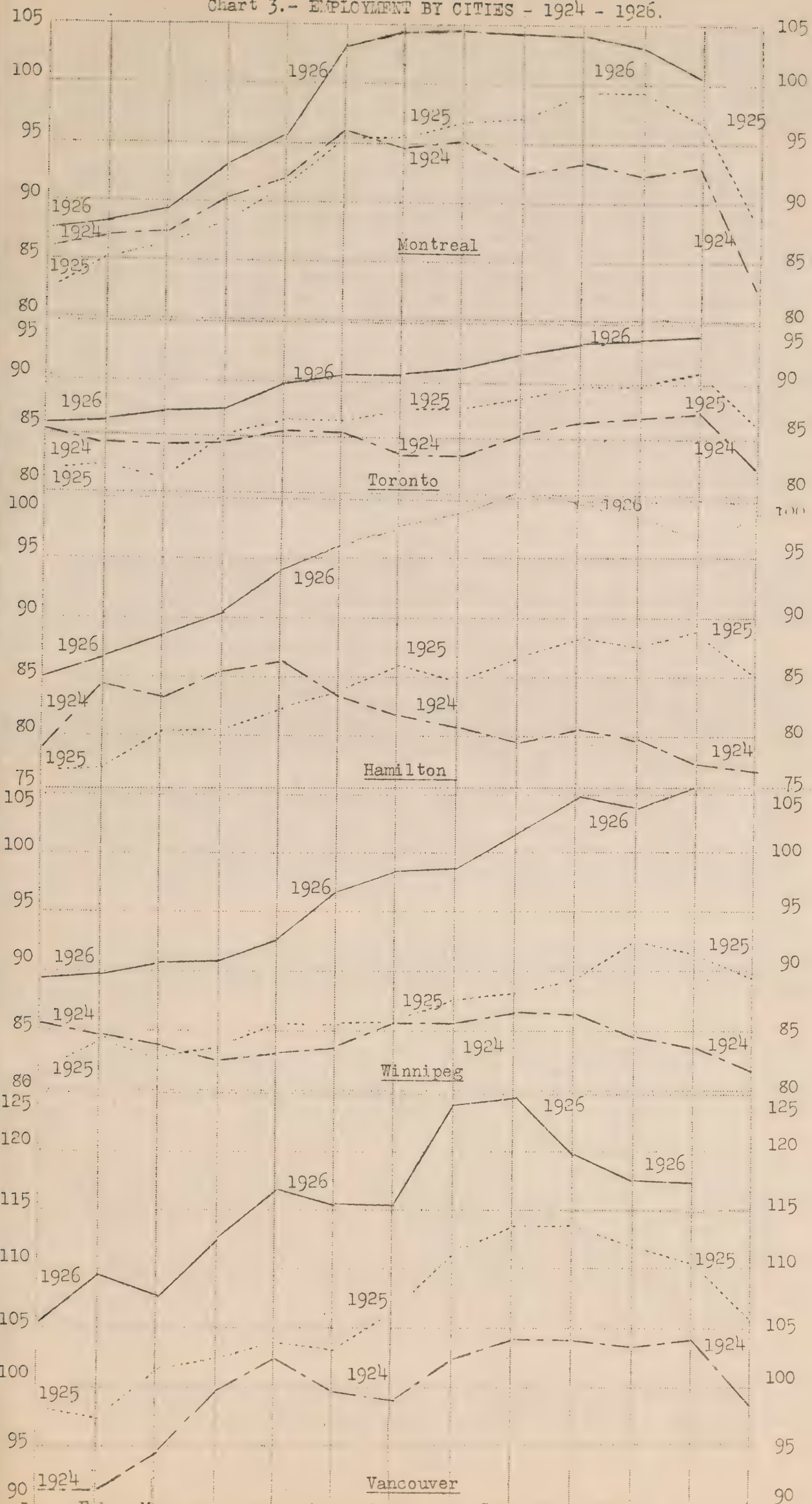
Leather and Products.— Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories afforded more employment than in the preceding year. Uninterrupted gains were noted from May onward and the index, at its peak on Dec. 1, was 83.2, compared with the maximum of 76.5 on the same date in 1925. An average working force of 16,896 persons was recorded by the co-operating manufacturers and the mean index was 77.8, as compared with 73.2 in 1925.

Lumber Products.— The seasonal movements always felt in lumber works caused the usual fluctuations in employment during 1926; the changes were not as marked as in 1925, but the situation generally was more favourable. Steady gains between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The working forces of the firms furnishing data ranged between 38,016 at the beginning of January and 58,473 on Aug. 1, averaging 49,384 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1925 mean payroll of 48,392. The average index, standing at 100.5, was nearly four points higher than in the preceding year; it was also greater than in 1924, but less than in 1923. The furniture, rough and dressed, and other branches of the lumber industry recorded a larger volume of employment in 1926 than in the last two years.

Musical Instruments.— Some recovery from the depression that has characterized recent years was shown in musical instrument factories, there being steady, though moderate, gains during the greater part of 1926. The index averaged 71.3, against 62.0 in 1925, while the staffs of the co-operating employers averaged 3,103 during the year under review. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

Plant Products, Edible.— Employment in vegetable food factories averaged higher in 1926 than in the preceding year. The sugar, biscuit, confectionery and canning industries reported greater activity in nearly every month. An average working force of 27,225 persons was registered by the co-operating establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 24,813 on May 1 and 31,557 at the beginning of October. The mean index of 98.5 in 1926 compared favourably with the 1925 average of 96.1.

Chart 3.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924 - 1926.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Pulp and Paper.- Continued development of the pulp and paper industry caused considerable increases in employment which was at a higher level in 1926 than in any other of the seven years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 54,958 and the index 107.9 in 1926, as compared with 51,327 and 100.2, respectively, in 1925. Most of the improvement took place in pulp and paper mills, but printing and publishing and other industries coming under this heading were also busier.

Rubber Products.- There were considerable fluctuations in employment in rubber factories during the year under review, succeeding the almost continuous expansion that marked 1925, when employment on the whole was in smaller volume. The mean index in 1926 was 87.7, compared with an average of 84.7 in the preceding year. At the beginning of December, however, the situation was rather less favourable than on the same date in 1925. Footwear and tire factories were fairly active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the firms supplying information averaged 12,523, ranging between 12,125 on July 1 and 13,299 on January 1.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries showed almost the same trends as in 1925, improvement in the first three months being followed by losses at the beginning of May and June, succeeded in turn by recovery in the next five months. The situation was consistently more favourable in the year under review than in any other since 1920, the index number averaging 92.6, compared with 87.9 in 1925. An average staff of 71,251 workers was reported by the co-operating plants. The hosiery and knit goods, thread, yarn and cloth groups were decidedly busier during the year, while employment in garment factories remained, on the whole, in about the same volume.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from over 100 manufacturers, whose working forces averaged 11,485, varying between 9,969 on Jan. 1 and 12,328 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 97.8 in 1926 was practically the same as in 1925, when more pronounced recovery was noted. Tobacco factories and breweries were moderately active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.- A higher level of employment than in 1925 and 1924 was recorded in this group during 1926, when the index averaged 83.7, as compared with 80.7 in the preceding year. An average payroll of 6,429 workers was employed by the firms whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Continuous improvement was reported from the beginning of the year until September, a longer period of expansion than has been recorded in any recent year. The index number averaged 96.8, while in 1925 it was 82.7. The marked activity registered in building during 1926 is reflected in the employment afforded by building material factories, 115 of which reported an average working force of 9,613 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 10,864.

Electric Current.- The number of persons employed in electric current works was rather smaller than in 1925, when the index averaged 130.5 as compared with 126.0 during the year under review. The staffs of the co-operating plants averaged 11,838 during 1926.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1926 than in any other year of the record, which was commenced in 1920. The reported payroll averaged 9,644 and the index 122.2, as compared with 9,038 and 114.1, respectively, in 1925. Additions to staffs were registered during the greater part of the year.

Iron and Steel Products.- Substantial improvement in the employment situation was noted during 1926, the mean index, 80.3, being almost 9 points above the 1925 average. With the exception of 1923, when employment was very slightly brisker, the year under review was more favourable than in any other since 1920. Automobile, railway car and agricultural implement plants showed important gains, and an upward movement was also indicated in rolling-mills, heating appliance, general plant machinery, construction of iron and steel and other divisions of this group. The working forces of some 635 firms who reported during 1926 averaged 123,748, while in 1925 the average was 110,245.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- With only one exception, employment in this division increased uninterruptedly from January to December, activity being greater than in any other year since 1920. The index averaged 96.3 and the payrolls reported, 14,361, compared with 81.6 and 11,115, respectively, in the year preceding.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.— Employment in this group showed more variation than in 1925, but the average was practically the same. The mean index stood at 104.5, compared with 105.0 in the preceding year. Statements were received from over 75 firms with an average force of 9,606 persons. Gas and petroleum plants maintained a fair volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.— Little change in the general situation as compared with 1925 was reported in the fur, wood distillate and extract and other manufacturing industries.

LOGGING.

Logging camps reported less activity than in the preceding year, although pronounced seasonal gains were indicated during the autumn and early winter. The working force of the firms supplying data averaged 21,947 and the index number 55.2, in 1926; in 1925 the mean index was 58.4 and the average payroll 23,154. The practice, constantly gaining in popularity, of the larger operators doing their cutting through small contractors and local settlers in the northern reaches makes it increasingly difficult to collect current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a more constant volume of employment was afforded.

MINING.

Owing to the losses in mining reported in the early months of 1926, employment did not average as high as in 1925, but from the spring, steady recovery was indicated and the index on Dec. 1 stood at 104.2, compared with 96.9 on that date in the preceding year. In coal mining, the situation improved considerably from May; the mean index, at 81.2, compares with 79.9 in 1925. The working force of the firms furnishing data averaged 25,276. Both Eastern and Prairie coal fields shared in the gains. In metallic ores, the level of employment was rather lower, the index, at 147.1, averaging four points below that for 1925. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 10,286 during the year under review. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show important advances. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during the greater part of the year. The index averaged 102.1, as against 93.7 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 6,234 persons was employed by the co-operating firms. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading reported considerable activity.

COMMUNICATION.

Telegraphs and telephones showed substantial advances during 1926; the index averaged 116.0, or almost five points higher than in 1925, when employment was better than in 1924. The working forces of the companies furnishing data averaged 24,128 persons, of whom about 20 p.c. were telegraph employees. The improvement was general throughout the Dominion.

TRANSPORTATION.

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of the year, followed by steady expansion until the beginning of October; the index averaged 108.0, as compared with 104.6 in 1925. The transportation companies furnishing data employed, on the average, 109,372 workers, or between 13 and 14 p.c. of the total number covered by these statistics throughout the Dominion. Street railways and cartage, reporting an average payroll of 19,108 persons, were more active on the whole than in 1925, although there was a slight falling off during the autumn and winter. The index averaged 113.4, compared with 111.8 in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, improvement over 1925 and 1924 was indicated, but the number employed was not quite as large as in 1923. The index averaged 98.9 in 1926, or over three points higher than in the preceding year; at its peak on Oct. 1 it stood at 105.9,

whereas the highest point reached in 1925 was 100.1, on the corresponding date. An average working force of 76,356 persons was recorded in steam railway operation. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was active, though the index was lower towards the close of the year than in 1925. It averaged 197.9, and the reported payrolls averaged 13,658, varying between 9,966 on Mar. 1 and 16,144 at the beginning of October. In the preceding year the mean index was 185.2.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Greater expansion than in any previous year of the record was indicated by the construction industries in 1926. During the period of most pronounced activity, from Mar. 1 to Aug. 1, over 64,000 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating contractors, whose payrolls averaged 83,141 during the 12 months. The general index for this group averaged 161.6, compared with 138.4 in 1925, the previous high level of this record. The working forces varied between 51,050 on Feb. 1 and 115,196 at the beginning of August. Building construction gained steadily from Apr. 1 to Sept. 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 157.4 in 1926 compared with the average of 121.1 in the preceding year. The average persons employed by the reporting contractors numbered 30,098. As already mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sub-let their contracts by trades to sub-contractors who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not required to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is probably considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics. Road construction reported many additions to staffs during the summer, when the number employed was higher than in any other of the last seven years. The payrolls registered averaged 13,341, and ranged between 3,014 on Mar. 1 and 26,071 at the beginning of August. Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 39,700) attained a greater volume than in any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. The index averaged 126.2, while in 1925 the mean was 111.9, and in 1923, the previous high level, it was 123.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from over 175 firms in this division, with payrolls averaging 14,612. Steady gains were noted from January until August, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was very active during 1926, partly as a result of the tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 119.1, compared with 114.2 in 1925; this was considerably higher than in any other year of the record.

TRADE.

Employment in trade was more favourable than in any other year since 1920; the index number was higher in every month of 1926 than in the corresponding months of previous years of the record. Both retail and wholesale trading establishments shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. There was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 58,932, and the index 100.0, as compared with 95.8 in 1925.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1922, while the trend of employment during 1926, in some 60 industries are shown in Table 4. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and Dec. 1, 1926. Chart shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1924.

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Note:- The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1926.

TABLE I. Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

		Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1922							
Jan.	1	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	77.9
Feb.	1	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	78.9
Mar.	1	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3	81.9
Apr.	1	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	80.8
May	1	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3	83.3
June	1	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6	89.2
July	1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2	91.1
Aug.	1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8	93.1
Sept.	1	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0	93.7
Oct.	1	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.4	100.1	94.6
Nov.	1	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2	95.8
Dec.	1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6	95.1
1923							
Jan.	1	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	86.3
Feb.	1	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	89.5
Mar.	1	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	89.9
Apr.	1	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	87.6
May	1	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	91.4
June	1	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	97.3
July	1	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	99.5
Aug.	1	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	100.2
Sept.	1	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	100.
Oct.	1	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	99.5
Nov.	1	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	98.8
Dec.	1	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	95.7
1924							
Jan.	1	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	88.7
Feb.	1	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar.	1	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
Apr.	1	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May	1	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	91.8
June	1	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	95.2
July	1	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	95.9
Aug.	1	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	94.7
Sept.	1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct.	1	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov.	1	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec.	1	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
1925							
Jan.	1	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb.	1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar.	1	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
Apr.	1	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May	1	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June	1	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July	1	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	96.8
Aug.	1	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept.	1	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct.	1	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov.	1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec.	1	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	95.3
1926							
Jan.	1	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	89.6
Feb.	1	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	90.7
Mar.	1	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	91.5
Apr.	1	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	91.4
May	1	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	94.3
June	1	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	101.0
July	1	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	103.7
Aug.	1	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	104.2
Sept.	1	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	104.9
Oct.	1	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	105.2
Nov.	1	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	102.8
Dec.	1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	101.1

Relative weight of Employment by Economic Areas, as at December 1, 1926.

7.6 28.8 41.3 13.3 9.0 100.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on Dec. 1, 1926.

TABLE 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

1922	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1	73.2	-	85.1	-	-	-	85.2	79.9
Feb. 1	73.6	-	81.8	-	-	-	84.1	88.7
Mar. 1	80.5	-	81.9	-	-	-	82.6	91.1
Apr. 1	76.0	-	82.7	-	-	-	83.6	93.1
May 1	82.1	-	84.9	-	-	-	88.6	95.4
June 1	85.9	-	86.6	-	-	-	92.9	97.5
July 1	88.2	-	88.4	-	-	-	92.8	97.4
Aug. 1	88.6	-	88.1	-	-	-	96.5	98.3
Sept. 1	90.5	-	88.3	-	-	-	98.9	102.2
Oct. 1	92.3	-	90.9	-	-	-	98.8	100.7
Nov. 1	92.6	-	92.2	-	-	-	99.5	94.9
Dec. 1	94.7	-	92.9	-	-	-	97.8	90.7
1923								
Jan. 1	79.8	-	84.7	94.4	81.5	-	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1	86.2	-	88.5	95.7	86.0	-	89.0	85.8
Mar. 1	85.9	-	85.7	92.2	89.2	-	86.4	90.4
Apr. 1	83.3	-	86.7	90.6	88.4	-	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4	-	89.9	109.6	94.6	-	87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9	-	89.5	110.2	91.4	-	87.7	100.3
Aug. 1	97.3	-	89.1	109.3	93.3	-	91.0	103.6
Sept. 1	93.6	-	89.6	107.5	92.2	-	89.9	104.3
Oct. 1	98.7	-	90.1	105.5	91.1	-	89.4	101.6
Nov. 1	99.1	-	89.8	103.8	89.7	-	88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	93.6	-	90.2	94.3	88.5	-	88.2	98.1
1924								
Jan. 1	86.3	-	85.6	91.0	79.0	-	85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1	-	84.7	89.7	84.3	-	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7	-	84.5	89.3	83.2	-	83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1	-	84.8	90.9	85.2	-	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3	-	85.6	98.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2	-	85.2	101.6	83.1	-	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8	-	83.9	102.3	81.7	-	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	-	85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	-	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	-	86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	-	84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	-	83.5	104.0
1925								
Jan. 1	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.1	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.8	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
1926								
Jan. 1	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Relative weight of Employment by cities as at December 1, 1926.								
	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.1

TABLE 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by industries. (Jan. 1920 = 100). The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industries to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1926.

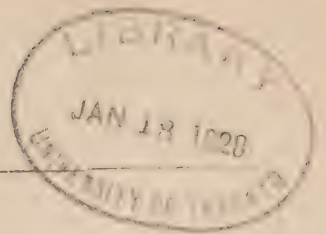
		Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
<u>1922</u>										
Jan.	1	68.7	59.5	93.0	101.1	99.2	92.4	92.9	96.9	77.9
Feb.	1	73.0	61.5	89.7	95.7	97.0	79.8	91.7	90.3	78.9
Mar.	1	78.1	54.8	90.3	97.5	97.1	83.7	93.0	83.2	81.9
Apr.	1	78.0	27.2	88.9	98.2	96.8	81.4	94.6	88.6	80.8
May	1	79.0	37.0	90.2	100.4	98.7	101.1	95.6	90.1	83.3
June	1	84.2	37.5	92.6	100.6	106.2	129.5	100.3	90.0	89.2
July	1	84.2	31.4	94.4	100.6	109.2	157.4	104.4	90.7	91.1
Aug.	1	85.8	27.9	96.2	103.1	111.6	169.4	104.7	90.1	93.1
Sept.	1	86.5	36.5	97.1	103.4	111.9	164.3	105.0	90.8	93.7
Oct.	1	86.7	42.1	101.1	102.8	114.0	166.2	102.0	91.9	94.6
Nov.	1	87.7	66.0	104.5	102.2	114.7	153.2	96.6	93.8	95.8
Dec.	1	87.7	84.7	102.8	101.5	115.3	122.6	95.8	97.0	95.1
<u>1923</u>										
Jan.	1	78.1	87.0	100.8	97.4	104.8	96.0	92.8	98.2	86.3
Feb.	1	83.0	95.1	101.3	96.5	101.5	86.0	92.4	93.7	89.5
Mar.	1	87.5	88.8	98.6	97.4	99.8	83.8	93.4	88.9	89.9
Apr.	1	85.6	57.8	97.0	98.0	100.2	85.2	94.9	90.2	87.6
May	1	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	91.7	91.4
June	1	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	108.8	91.9	97.3
July	1	93.6	48.4	101.6	103.4	112.2	169.1	115.1	92.3	99.5
Aug.	1	93.5	42.2	101.0	105.2	113.4	183.7	118.7	91.7	100.2
Sept.	1	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0	100.0
Oct.	1	91.8	51.7	104.7	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2	99.5
Nov.	1	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	108.5	93.1	98.8
Dec.	1	83.2	82.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	106.2	96.8	95.7
<u>1924</u>										
Jan.	1	80.1	92.1	100.5	104.2	107.3	98.8	106.6	99.4	88.7
Feb.	1	84.9	97.0	104.0	104.0	103.7	94.2	106.3	91.2	90.6
Mar.	1	86.0	90.8	99.7	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.7
Apr.	1	86.5	54.2	99.5	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.0	89.3
May	1	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	108.0	91.9	91.8
June	1	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
July	1	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	122.5	92.1	95.9
Aug.	1	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7	94.7
Sept.	1	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1	93.1
Oct.	1	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1	93.9
Nov.	1	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8	93.0
Dec.	1	82.0	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	116.6	107.2	99.1	90.8
<u>1925</u>										
Jan.	1	75.5	83.4	97.1	108.9	99.0	93.3	107.1	96.3	83.9
Feb.	1	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
Mar.	1	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
Apr.	1	84.3	47.5	94.2	107.0	98.5	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
May	1	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
June	1	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
July	1	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
Aug.	1	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sept.	1	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
Oct.	1	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
Nov.	1	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
Dec.	1	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3
<u>1926</u>										
Jan.	1	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb.	1	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar.	1	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
Apr.	1	89.3	43.9	83.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May	1	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June	1	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July	1	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug.	1	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept.	1	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct.	1	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov.	1	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.3	181.3	118.6	104.7	108.8
Dec.	1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
Relative weight of Employment by Industries as at December 1, 1926.										
		55.4	3.9	5.6	3.0	13.4	9.2	1.7	7.8	100.

TABLE 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1926. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	Jan. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1926	May 1 1926	June 1 1926	xRelative weight June 1 1926
Manufacturing	83.2	85.9	87.7	89.3	91.3	93.9	55.6
Animal products - edible	88.7	84.6	84.1	85.4	94.7	105.8	2.0
Fur and products	82.6	78.1	80.4	81.6	82.4	86.1	.1
Leather and products	73.3	75.9	79.0	78.9	76.5	72.4	1.9
Lumber and products	77.7	81.5	83.7	87.7	94.7	110.8	6.6
Rough and dressed lumber	83.2	85.1	87.7	93.6	105.5	134.5	4.4
Furniture	74.4	81.6	83.5	84.0	85.7	85.1	1.0
Other lumber products	67.9	73.4	75.0	76.0	77.8	78.6	1.2
Musical instruments	68.8	61.4	66.1	66.7	68.5	68.9	.4
Plant products - edible	90.5	91.3	90.7	90.4	90.0	92.3	3.1
Pulp and paper products	100.8	103.2	102.7	103.3	105.3	108.4	6.7
Pulp and paper	104.6	108.3	108.8	111.1	114.9	121.1	3.5
Paper products	87.8	88.3	90.7	91.1	90.9	90.5	.7
Printing and publishing	100.5	102.1	99.6	98.3	98.9	99.7	2.5
Rubber products	93.2	91.2	92.3	86.8	82.6	85.0	1.5
Textile products	87.7	91.6	92.5	94.0	93.2	91.9	8.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	105.9	107.2	106.5	107.4	107.4	107.3	2.1
Hosiery and knit goods	91.0	96.8	99.6	101.7	102.7	102.2	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	66.9	73.2	74.0	75.6	73.6	71.6	2.5
Other textile products	98.5	99.8	102.3	101.4	102.6	98.6	1.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	86.4	90.3	90.8	96.7	103.2	99.9	1.4
Wood distillates and extracts	102.7	103.3	119.3	105.9	88.2	100.0	.0
Chemicals and allied products	77.5	80.7	82.7	84.5	85.1	86.5	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	78.2	74.1	79.7	83.5	98.0	103.6	1.2
Electric current	122.5	118.6	117.8	118.0	120.1	125.8	1.4
Electric apparatus	115.8	116.1	116.5	115.7	115.9	117.0	1.1
Iron and steel products	70.0	75.5	78.9	81.1	83.0	84.1	15.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	58.0	56.4	56.8	60.3	62.9	64.0	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	69.5	71.9	72.4	74.4	75.4	74.9	1.1
Agricultural implements	70.3	73.8	77.1	78.9	81.8	82.7	1.0
Land vehicles	82.2	90.2	95.7	98.0	101.1	102.0	7.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	32.3	30.3	30.1	31.2	31.4	34.6	.4
Heating appliances	78.1	80.6	82.1	85.6	88.4	88.7	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	76.5	84.8	91.1	93.3	95.7	97.1	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	73.2	80.3	85.4	83.7	83.2	83.6	.7
Other iron and steel products	69.5	72.8	76.2	76.6	77.8	79.3	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	86.1	88.5	92.0	93.8	95.3	92.6	1.6
Mineral products	98.4	100.7	100.9	100.6	107.1	106.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	81.0	84.3	84.0	85.6	88.2	88.3	.5
Logging	71.6	80.6	77.0	83.9	40.3	53.4	2.6
Mining	96.5	94.1	88.9	88.4	88.9	92.3	5.0
Coal	86.6	82.9	77.4	75.6	74.4	77.1	2.9
Metallic ores	140.3	140.6	137.0	137.4	140.4	140.9	1.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	91.2	92.6	86.1	91.3	97.0	107.2	.8
Communication	111.3	110.7	110.2	110.7	115.8	116.9	2.9
Telegraphs	106.7	103.0	103.8	103.8	112.8	120.1	.6
Telephones	112.5	112.7	111.8	112.5	116.5	116.1	2.3
Transportation	103.9	101.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	110.6	13.5
Street railways and cartage	109.6	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.9	114.3	2.3
Steam railways	98.6	95.1	94.1	93.7	94.4	97.5	9.1
Shipping and stevedoring	149.6	151.8	144.6	164.6	176.7	248.7	2.1
Construction and maintenance	103.3	99.5	107.0	113.7	134.6	136.7	11.6
Building	109.1	111.0	108.3	130.6	144.8	136.7	3.8
Highway	708.0	468.4	390.9	470.5	935.2	1466.7	1.6
Railway	83.8	83.0	99.3	96.3	109.1	162.9	6.2
Services	107.8	107.8	111.3	112.8	114.6	120.8	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	108.0	108.6	113.0	111.7	114.6	124.5	1.0
Professional	111.9	111.6	116.9	117.1	117.1	115.9	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.3	105.4	106.9	113.1	113.9	117.2	.6
Trade	102.1	98.2	96.6	96.2	97.1	97.5	7.0
Retail	104.6	98.6	97.7	97.4	98.3	97.3	4.5
Wholesale	97.1	97.4	94.5	95.8	95.0	97.7	2.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	89.6	92.7	91.5	94.4	94.3	101.0	100.0

The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on June 1, 1926.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH)

ANNUAL REVIEW
of
EMPLOYMENT
and payrolls
in
CANADA
1927

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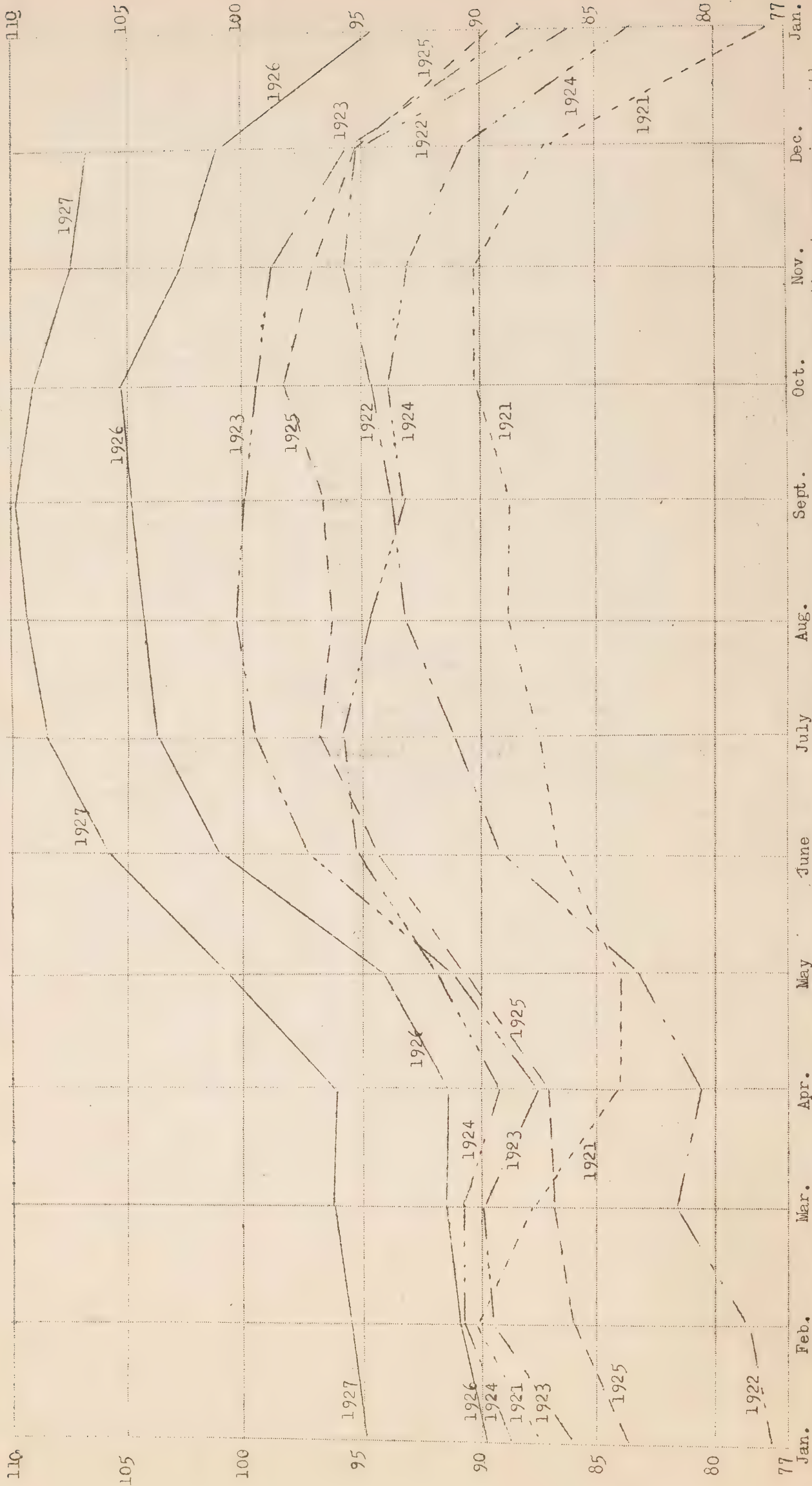
OTTAWA

1928



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Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921 - 1927.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees reported in January 1920 as 100.

Issued Jan. 16th, 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1927.

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Chief, General Statistics: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment as reported by employers throughout Canada was in greater volume in 1927 than in any other year since 1920, there being almost uninterrupted expansion on a large scale from early in January until the first of September. This upward movement carried the curve of employment to a level many points higher than in any of the last seven years and considerably higher than at the basic date in 1920, when the post-war boom was at its maximum. During these seven months of advancing employment, nearly 125,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms, a number which was practically the same as in 1926 and greater than in the same period of any other year of the record except 1922, when the opening up of industry following the depression of 1921 caused the employment of approximately the same number of extra employees. In 1927, the most pronounced gains were recorded at the beginning of May, June and July, as is generally the case. There were less extensive increases in the next two months, followed by unusually small declines at the beginning of October, November and December.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of employment in Canada since the beginning of 1921; the favourable trend indicated during the greater part of 1927 is shown, as is the fact that on Dec. 1, the curve of employment was still at a higher level than in any month of the years, 1921-1926.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 6,060 firms who employed a monthly average of 854,762 workers during 1927, their staffs varying between 781,559 on Jan. 1 and 905,756 at the beginning of September. The index, with Jan. 1920 as 100, reached its peak for the year in that month, standing at 109.7, which was the maximum so far reached since this series was commenced in 1920. In 1926 the peak was 105.2 on Oct. 1. The index averaged 103.4 during the year under review, as compared with 98.4 in 1926, 92.5 in 1925, 92.3 in 1924, 94.6 in 1923, 87.9 in 1922 and 87.8 in 1921.

The most outstanding feature of the situation during the year was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics considerably more than doubled between February and September. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, affording considerably more employment than in earlier years of the record. Transportation, mining, logging, services, communications and trade were all much more active than in preceding years; in the last named, and in construction, employment attained its highest point in the record.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces reported augmented employment during 1927 as compared with 1926. As in the preceding year, the index of employment was higher in British Columbia and Quebec than elsewhere, but the most pronounced improvement was in Ontario and Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.— In the early part of 1927, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a decrease, succeeded by five months of expansion. From the beginning of September until the end of the year, however, curtailment was noted, but this was generally less than in the same months of 1926. The index number averaged 92.4, as compared with 88.6 in 1926, 86.4 in 1925, 86.1 in 1924 and 94.2 in 1923. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded approximately the same volume of employment as in the preceding year. The lumber industry was comparatively dull throughout 1927; textiles and pulp and paper, however, showed a much more favourable situation, and iron and steel plants on the whole, were somewhat busier. Logging and mining were more active, the index numbers being higher than in the three preceding years. During the greater part of 1927, transportation afforded rather more employment than in 1926. Construction was generally slack during the early part of the year, but important

Chart 2.- Employment by Economic Areas. 1926-1927.

The chart displays employment trends for five Canadian economic areas: Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia. Each area is represented by a pair of lines: a solid line for 1927 and a dashed line for 1926. The x-axis represents the months from January to January of the following year. The y-axis represents employment levels, with scales varying by region. The chart shows that employment generally increased from 1926 to 1927 in most areas, with a notable peak in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec in the summer months. The Prairie Provinces and British Columbia also showed significant increases, while Ontario's employment levels were more stable.

Economic Area	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Maritime Provinces	1926	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	1927	90	87	86	86	89	92	100	100	99	96	89	87	89
Quebec	1926	90	92	94	96	100	105	110	112	112	108	105	100	98
	1927	98	100	100	99	105	112	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Ontario	1926	87	88	88	88	90	95	96	96	98	98	96	90	88
	1927	90	92	94	94	98	101	102	103	104	104	102	100	98
Prairie Provinces	1926	90	89	88	88	92	100	105	106	106	105	102	100	98
	1927	95	94	94	94	99	107	111	114	112	111	110	108	106
British Columbia	1926	100	102	103	104	108	115	118	120	120	118	115	110	100
	1927	98	100	102	104	108	118	123	123	120	118	115	112	100

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

improvement was recorded from May onward, bringing employment to a higher level than in other years of the record, while services, communications and trade registered slightly greater activity. The aggregate payrolls of the reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 68,593 persons, as compared with 65,339 in the preceding year.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed greater fluctuations than in 1926, but the situation each month was more favourable than in the corresponding month in any other year of the record instituted in 1920. From the low point of 98.2 on Jan. 1, the index rose to 115.9 at its peak on Sept. 1, while at the beginning of December it was at 115.5. The labour forces of the 1,328 co-operating employers varied between 217,669 and 257,823 workers on those dates, respectively, averaging 244,005 for the twelve months. The mean index was 109.1, as compared with 104.3 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1927 than in the same month of 1926 and 1925. The index was also rather higher than the general index in manufacturing for Canada. Employment in lumber products was more active from the first of the year until September; the seasonal declines in the two following months were larger than usual, but on Dec. 1 activity was greater than on the same date in 1926, as was the average index for the year. Pulp and paper, textiles, and other manufactures recorded a materially larger volume of employment than in the preceding year, while the mean index in iron and steel was only slightly higher. With the commencement of development work in the new mining areas of Quebec, employment in this industry has gained, but not so extensively as may be expected when operations are more fully established. Communications, logging, services and trade were all considerably more active than in 1926; construction and transportation, during the first six months of 1927, reported greater activity than in 1926, but in the latter half of the year the indexes were lower; in the former, this was mainly owing to the completion of various important industrial undertakings in which production was thus enabled to commence. Employment, however, averaged higher throughout the year in both these groups. The advances in construction continued to be closely associated with the development of the power and pulp and paper industries. Employment in logging camps was in greater volume than in almost any other year of the record, forecasting an active season in 1928 in sawmills and pulp and paper plants.

Ontario.- Continuous improvement was noted in Ontario from the first of the year until Oct. 1, a longer period of expansion than in any other year of the record, which brought the index on the latter date to 104.3, the highest point reached since 1920. An average staff of 356,222 employees was recorded by the firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with the mean of 331,762 in 1926; the index averaged 99.1 in 1927, or 5.6 points higher than in the preceding year. Manufactures consistently reported a better situation, the index being higher in every month than on the same date in 1926 or 1925. Employment in pulp and paper, food, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber, building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and other manufactures showed decided improvement over the preceding year, while there was a small gain in textiles and the number engaged in lumber products was almost the same. Operations in logging camps showed an advance, particularly towards the close of the year. Mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade employed considerably larger payrolls, the improvement in construction being especially noteworthy.

Prairie Provinces.- Pronounced expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the payrolls of the employers furnishing data averaged 112,877 persons during the year and the index, 103.3, while in 1926 an average payroll of 105,891 workers and a mean index of 100.2 were recorded. The level of employment in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was higher in 1927 than in 1926, when the situation generally was better than in 1925 and 1924. The improvement in construction, services, trade and transportation was particularly marked. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and other divisions shared in the upward movement.

British Columbia.- The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 75,898 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 75,274. The index averaged 114.0, the highest since the record was begun in 1920, as compared with 112.9 in 1926. At the end of the year, employment was 15 points higher than at the beginning. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, food, non-ferrous metals and some other groups showed heightened activity, while lumber and iron and steel plants were slacker. Communications, transportation, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of 1927 than in 1926. On the other hand, logging and mining afforded less employment, and construction was also rather quieter.

Index numbers by economic areas since 1923 are shown in Table 1, while the course of employment in these areas during 1926 and 1927 is depicted in Chart 2; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in Jan. 1920, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Marked improvement as compared with 1926 was recorded in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while, owing to curtailment of production during most of 1927 in a large automobile plant in the Border Cities, activity ^{there} was at a lower level than in the preceding year.

Montreal.- The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 115,874 persons, as compared with an average of 111,514 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1926; the mean index, at 101.6, was over three points higher than that for the preceding year. Steady increases were indicated from early in January until August, when there was a small decline, but the upward movement was soon resumed and employment advanced during the next three months. Manufacturing as a whole reported gains, especially in printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and iron and steel plants. Communications, transportation, construction and trade generally showed a much better situation.

Quebec.- The tendency during most of the year was favourable, the index, which stood at 97.2 on Feb. 1, rising to its maximum of 122.5 on Nov. 1. At the beginning of December it was higher than in any month of the three preceding years for which statistics are available. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 10,202 and the index, 110.0 in 1927, compared with means of 8,487 and 98.0 in 1926. Manufacturing, construction and transportation were active; within the first-named, improvement was noted in shoe and other factories.

Toronto.- Employment at the beginning of 1927 showed the usual pronounced curtailment, although the losses were less extensive than in the same period of preceding years. From February on, however, the trend was almost uninterrupted upward, the index, which rose from 89.9 on Feb. 1 to 100.0 on Dec. 1, averaging 95.7, as against 90.2 in 1926 and 86.7 in 1925. The number of employees of the co-operating firms during 1927 averaged 102,916, while in the year before the mean was 96,716. Within the manufacturing group, food, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other plants recorded marked gains, and in textiles there were minor increases. Communications, construction and trade were decidedly more active, but local transportation was slacker, which may be partly a result of the growth in the use of automobiles.

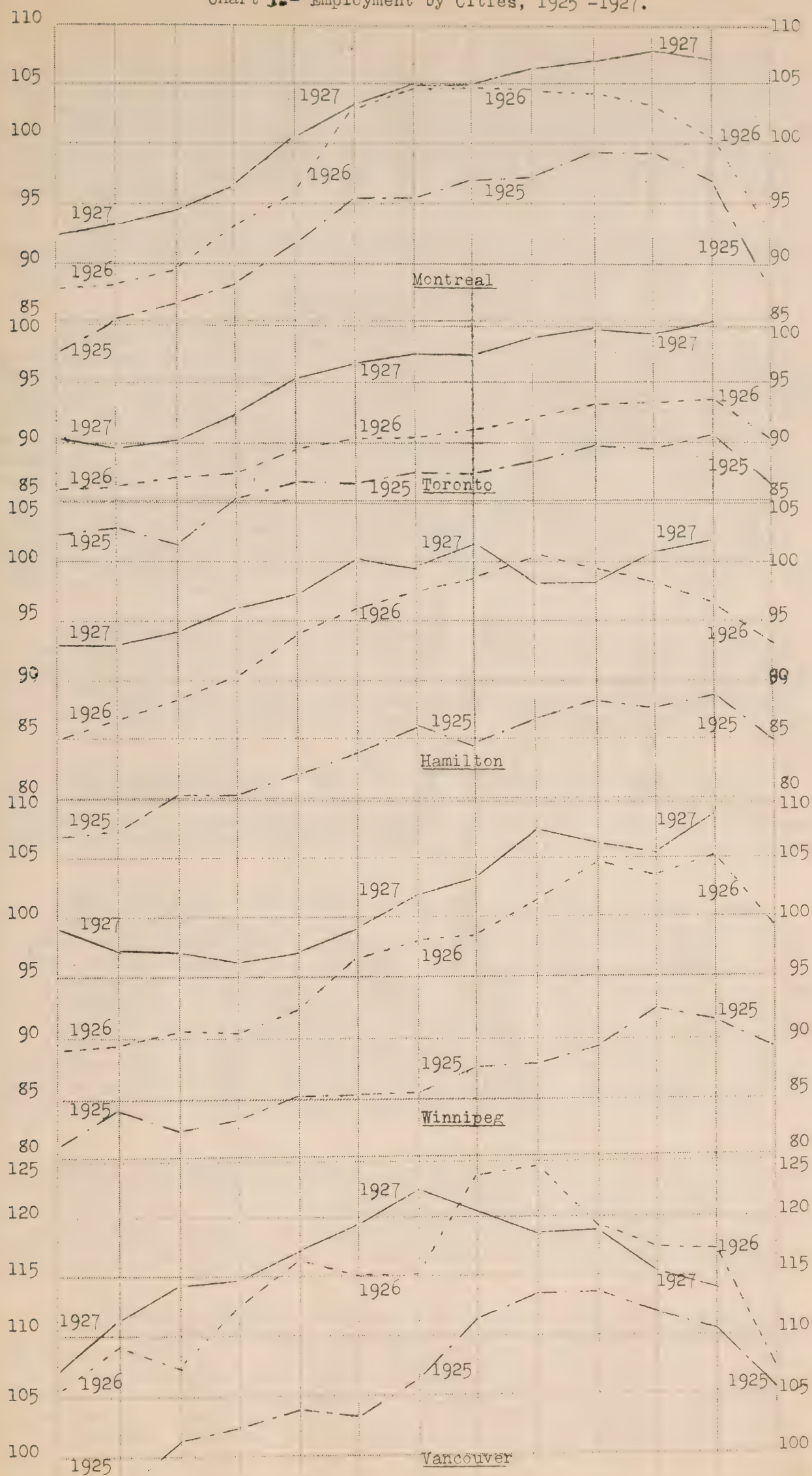
Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole recorded a better situation than in the preceding year, lumber, pulp and paper and other plants affording heightened employment, while gains were also shown in construction and trade. A mean payroll of 10,773 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 101.1, as compared with 9,916 employees and an average index of 93.9 in 1926.

Hamilton.- Improvement was noted in Hamilton during the greater part of 1927, the index, at 101.9 on Dec. 1, being at its maximum for the record, which was begun in 1922. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably more active; the electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries maintained a higher level of employment than in the preceding year, but textile mills were rather slacker. Construction and trade were more active, especially pronounced advances being indicated in the latter. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 29,751 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 28,645. The mean index was 97.9, over three points higher than in 1926.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 86.6 and the recorded payrolls averaged 9,654 workers in 1927, compared with 99.9 and 10,930, respectively, in the preceding year. Employment in the automobile industry was comparatively low, owing to curtailment of production for many months in a large plant. Other branches of manufactures, however, registered expansion, and construction was also busier.

Winnipeg.- The situation in Winnipeg was more favourable during every month 1927 than in the corresponding month of 1926. The mean index of employment for the year was 101.7, compared with 96.9 in the preceding year. Manufacturing, generally, was much brisker, as were transportation and trade, but construction was dull. An average staff of 28,372 was recorded by the firms whose data were received, an increase of more than 1,600 over the 1926 mean.

Chart 1.- Employment by Cities, 1925 -1927.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 1927
 The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

Vancouver.- The conditions in Vancouver were rather better, the index averaging 116.3 as compared with 115.4 in the preceding year, while the pay lists covered averaged 25,298 persons as against 25,035 in 1926. No general change was shown in manufactures during the year as compared with 1926, improvement in food, pulp and paper, textile, electric current and mineral product factories being offset by losses in lumber and metal industries. Services and trade were decidedly more active, communications and transportation reported only minor changes, while construction was slacker.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, while Chart 3 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1925.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

The year 1927 was characterized by steady advances in manufacturing, in which activity was greater than in any other year since 1920; on Dec. 1, the index was, in fact, higher than on the corresponding date in all other years of the record, including 1920. Statistics were received from some 3,875 manufacturers employing, on the average, 472,286 operatives, as compared with 452,392 in 1926, while the mean index, standing at 95.6, compared satisfactorily with an average of 92.1 in the preceding year. Practically all divisions of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement. Especially noteworthy were the gains in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, rubber and textile groups, which together employ a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment to a considerable extent on Jan. 1, 1928, it may be expected that the upward trend will soon be resumed.

Animal Products, Edible.- Employment in this division during 1926 was better than in any previous year of the record, and further improvement was noted in 1927. Fish and meat preserving plants and dairies registered marked activity. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 16,733 persons, varying between 14,081 on Mar. 1 and 19,205 at the beginning of August. The mean index was 103.7, compared with 97.1 in 1926.

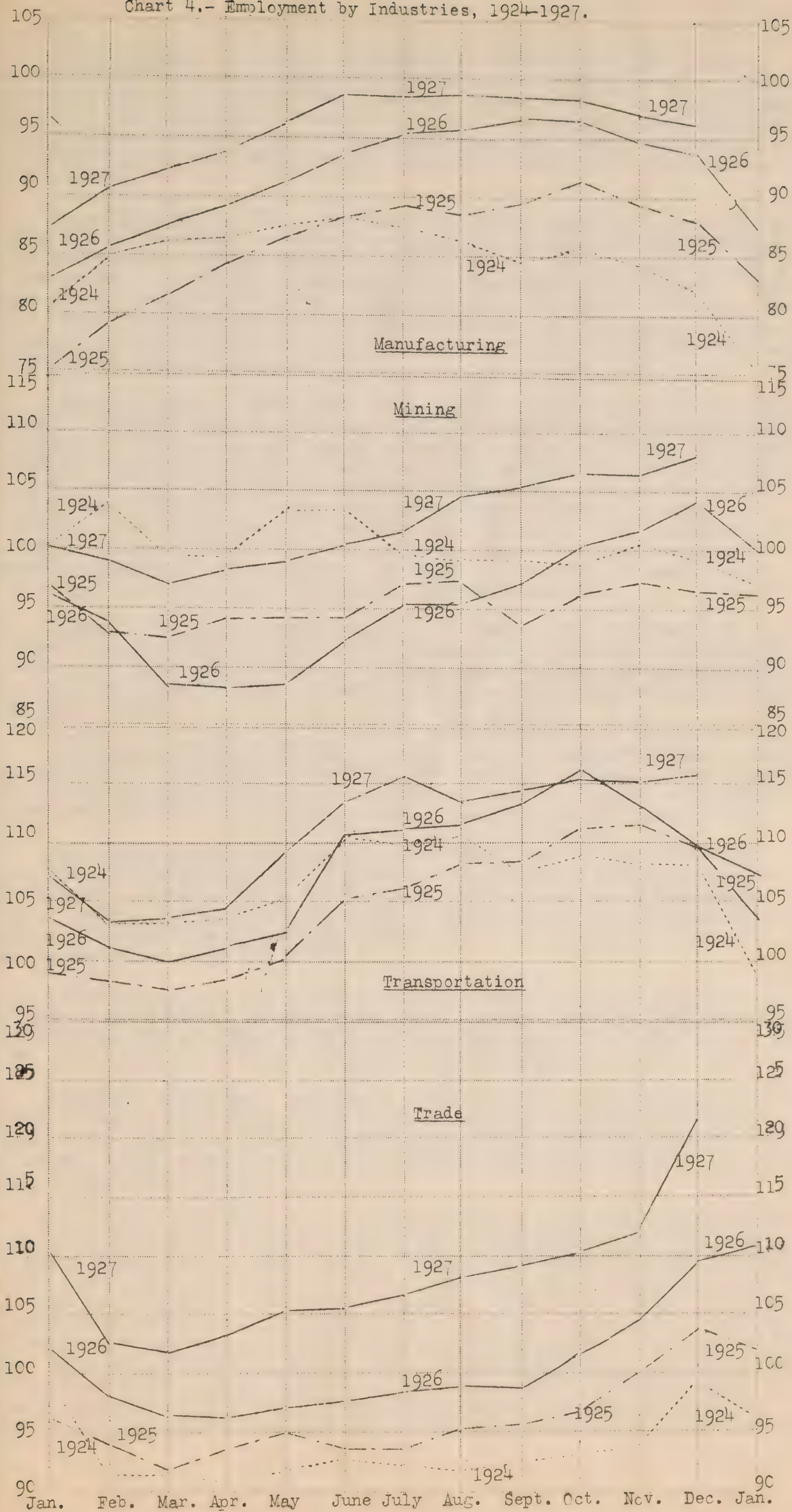
Leather and Products.- Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories afforded more employment than in the preceding year, the tendency being favourable during eight of the twelve months. An average working force of 17,528 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments and the mean index was 80.8, as compared with 77.8 in 1926.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal movements always felt in lumber works caused the usual fluctuations during 1927, in which employment was in greater volume during the first six months than in 1926, but was lower during the remainder of the year. Steady gains between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 38,327 persons at the beginning of January and 58,198 on Aug. 1, averaging 48,910 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1926 mean of 49,384. The average index, standing at 99.4, was about one point lower than in the preceding year; it was, however, greater than in 1925 and 1924, though slightly less than in 1923. Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1926, but moderate improvement in that comparison was noted in furniture and other lumber factories.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories was rather greater than in the preceding year, the index averaging 72.3 against 71.3 in 1926 and 62.0 in 1925. The staffs of the co-operating employers averaged 3,188 workers during the year under review. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories was better in 1927 than in the preceding year. The sugar, biscuit and confectionery industries reported greater activity, but canneries, probably as a result of the cold summer, did not afford so much employment as in 1926, nor were flour and cereal mills as busy. An average working force of 27,656 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 25,082 on Jan. 1 and 33,132 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index of 100.2 in 1927 compares favourably with the 1926 average of 98.5.

Chart 4.- Employment by Industries, 1924-1927.



Pulp and Paper.- Continued development of the pulp and paper industry caused considerable increases in employment, which was at a higher level in 1927 than in any other of the eight years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 58,581 employees and the index 114.1 in 1927, as compared with 54,958 and 107.9, respectively, in 1926. Most of the improvement took place in pulp and paper mills, but printing and publishing and other industries coming under this heading were also busier.

Rubber Products.- There was almost continuous expansion in rubber factories during the year under review, in contrast with the fluctuations that characterized the situation in 1926, when employment was in smaller volume. The mean index in 1927 was 88.6, compared with 87.7 in the preceding year. At the beginning of December, the situation was more favourable than in any other month in the record. Footwear, tire and other rubber factories were active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the plants supplying information averaged 14,075, ranging between 12,746 workers on Jan. 1 and 15,177 at the close of the year.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries showed almost the same trends as in 1926, improvement in the first four months being followed by losses at the beginning of June, July and August, succeeded in turn by recovery in the next three months. Conditions were consistently more favourable in the year under review than in any other since 1920, the index number averaging 96.7, compared with 92.6 in 1926. An average staff of 74,740 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, while in the preceding year the mean was 71,251. The hosiery and knit goods, thread, yarn and cloth groups were decidedly busier during the year, while employment in garment factories remained, on the whole, in about the same volume, there being only an insignificant increase in the mean index.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from over 100 firms, whose working forces averaged 12,447 persons, varying between 10,801 on Jan. 1 and 13,262 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 104.6 in 1927 was nearly seven points higher than in 1926. Tobacco factories and breweries were active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.- A higher level of employment than in 1926 and 1925 was recorded in this group during 1927, when the index averaged 86.6 as compared with 83.7 in the preceding year. An average payroll of 6,656 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated, as against the 1926 mean of 6,429.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Improvement was reported during seven months in 1927, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index number averaged 100.5, while in 1926 it was 96.8. The marked activity in building during 1927 is reflected in the personnel of building material factories, 115 of which reported a mean working force of 9,974 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 10,984.

Electric Current.- The number employed in electric current works was greater than in any other of the last eight years; the index averaged 134.5 as compared with 126.0 during 1926 and 130.5 in 1925, the previous high level of the record. The staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 12,605 during 1927.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1927 than in any other year of the record, which was commenced in 1920. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 10,631 workers and the mean index was 133.3, as compared with 9,644 and 122.2, respectively, in 1926.

Iron and Steel Products.- Improvement in the general situation was noted during 1927, the average index, 82.0, being about two points above the 1926 mean, and over 10 points higher than in 1925. The year under review was more favourable than any other since 1920, employment generally being in rather greater volume than in 1923, the previous high level of these seven years. Gains were shown in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and some other divisions, but land vehicle works showed less activity. This was partly due to the fact that the production of automobiles in one large plant was curtailed during the greater part of the year, owing to an important change in model. The working forces of some 645 firms who reported during 1927 averaged 126,920 persons, while in 1926 the average was 123,748 and in 1925 it was 120,245.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division increased in most months of the year under review, when activity was greater than in any other since 1920. The index averaged 107.1 and the reported employees, 16,151, compared with 96.3 and 14,361, respectively, in the year preceding.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Employment in non-metallic mineral product plants was brisker, the main index standing at 107.5, as compared with 94.5 in 1926. Statements were received from over 75 firms with an average staff of 1,863 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories showed a rather less favourable situation than in 1926, while the production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products increased.

LOGGING.

Logging camps reported more activity than in the preceding year and also in 1925, the index on Dec. 1 being higher than in any other month of this eight years' record. The working force of the firms supplying data averaged 25,538 men and the index number 60.5 in 1927; in 1926 and 1925 the mean indexes were 55.2 and 58.4 and the average payroll 21,947 and 23,154, respectively. The practice, constantly gaining in popularity, of the larger operators doing their cutting through small contractors and local settlers in the northern reaches makes it increasingly difficult to collect current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a more constant volume of employment was afforded.

MINING.

There were losses in employment in mining during the first quarter of 1927, followed by nine months of continuous expansion, which resulted in a better situation than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 102.3, compared with 95.3 in 1926. In coal mining, conditions were better during the greater part of the year than in 1926, although employment was not so active on Dec. 1, 1927, as on the same date of the preceding year. The mean index, however, was 86.0, as compared with 81.2 in 1926, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 5,804 workers. Both Eastern and Prairie coal fields shared in the gains. In metallic ores, the level of employment was decidedly higher, the index, at 165.3, averaging over 18 points more than in 1926. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 12,246 during the year under review. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show important advances. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered greatly increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during most of the year. The index averaged 108.3, as against 102.1 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 6,690 persons was employed by the co-operating firms. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading reported considerably activity.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones showed further substantial advances during 1927; the index averaged 120.8, or almost five points higher than in 1926, the previous high level of this record. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 25,145 employees, of whom about 80 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The improvement was general throughout the Dominion.

TRANSPORTATION.

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first two months of 1927, after which the tendency was generally favourable until the close of the year, until employment was at the maximum so far reached in this record. The index averaged 111.0 compared with 108.0 in 1926. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 112,486 workers, or between 13 and 14 p.c. of the total number covered by these statistics throughout the Dominion. Street railways and trolley, reporting an average payroll of 20,208 persons, were generally more active, the index averaging 117.0, compared with 113.4 in 1926. In the steam railway division, improvement over the three preceding years was indicated, but the number employed has not attained the maximum reached in 1923. The index averaged 101.5 in 1927, or nearly three points higher than in 1926; at its peak on Dec. 1 it stood at 104.5, which was rather lower than the 1926 high point, reached on Oct. 1. A mean working force of 12,277 employees was recorded in steam railway operation. Employment in shipping and

redoring was better than in 1926; the average index was 202.2, while the reported
ffs averaged 14,001, varying between 10,450 persons on Mar. 1 and 16,295 at the
nning of July. In the preceding year, the mean index was 197.9.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Greater expansion than in any previous year of the record was indicated
the construction industries in 1927. During the period of pronounced activity,
a Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, over 73,000 workers were added to the forces of the co-
operating contractors, whose payrolls averaged 93,833 during the 12 months, varying
ween 56,969 on Feb. 1 and 130,257 at the beginning of September. The general
ex for this group averaged 177.6, compared with 161.6 and 138.4 in 1926 and 1925,
spectively, the previous high levels of this record. Building construction gained
adily from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean
ex of 173.7 in 1927, compared favourably with that of 157.4 in the preceding year.
average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 35,602. As
eady mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of
larger contractors to sub-let their contracts by trades to sub-contractors, who
ally employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15
employees, they are not required to furnish data on employment, so that the number
mployed in building is probably considerably in excess of that covered in these
statistics. Road construction reported many additions to staffs during the summer,
the number employed was higher than in any other of the last eight years. The
rolls registered averaged 17,706 workers, and ranged between 3,294 on Mar. 1 and
230 at the beginning of August. In many districts, this work is supplementary
the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists
ng slack periods on their farms. Employment in railway construction, (in which
working forces covered averaged 40,525 men) attained a greater volume than in
other year of the record. The index averaged 129.1, while in 1926 the mean was
2 and in 1923, the previous high level, it was 123.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 175 firms in this division;
se employees averaged 15,680. Steady gains were noted from January until September,
ceeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and
aurants was very active during 1927, partly as a result of the tourist trade,
the improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged
2, as against 119.1 in 1926; this was considerably better than in any other
of the record.

TRADE.

Employment in trade was decidedly more favourable than in previous years
the record, the index number being higher in each month of 1927 than in the
esponding month of any other of the last eight years. Both retail and wholesale
ing establishments shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over
country. There was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year.
payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 63,971 persons and the index 108.3,
eared with 58,932 and 100.0, respectively, in 1926.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial
visions since 1923, while the trend of employment during 1927 in some 60 industries
shown in Table 4. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that
number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees
rted in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and Dec. 1, 1927. Chart 4
s the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1924; as in
ther charts, the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the
rting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their
olls in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Note:- The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area as the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1927.

TABLE I. Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
<u>1923</u>						
Jan. 1	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	86.3
Feb. 1	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	89.5
Mar. 1	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	89.9
Apr. 1	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	87.5
May 1	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	91.4
June 1	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	97.3
July 1	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	99.5
Aug. 1	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	100.2
Sept. 1	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	100.0
Oct. 1	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	99.5
Nov. 1	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	98.8
Dec. 1	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	95.7
<u>1924</u>						
Jan. 1	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	88.7
Feb. 1	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar. 1	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
Apr. 1	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May 1	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	91.8
June 1	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	95.2
July 1	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.5	105.8	95.9
Aug. 1	90.2	98.7	90.5	96.4	107.1	94.7
Sept. 1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct. 1	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov. 1	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec. 1	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
<u>1925</u>						
Jan. 1	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
Apr. 1	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July 1	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	96.8
Aug. 1	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept. 1	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct. 1	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov. 1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec. 1	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	95.3
<u>1926</u>						
Jan. 1	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	89.6
Feb. 1	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	90.7
Mar. 1	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	91.5
Apr. 1	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	91.4
May 1	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	94.3
June 1	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	101.0
July 1	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	103.7
Aug. 1	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	104.2
Sept. 1	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	104.9
Oct. 1	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	105.2
Nov. 1	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	102.8
Dec. 1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	101.1
<u>1927</u>						
Jan. 1	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	94.8
Feb. 1	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	95.4
Mar. 1	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	96.3
Apr. 1	87.2	99.2	91.3	94.8	108.3	96.2
May 1	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	100.6
June 1	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	105.9
July 1	100.5	115.0	102.7	111.5	122.9	108.4
Aug. 1	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	109.2
Sept. 1	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	109.7
Oct. 1	96.3	115.4	104.7	112.5	121.5	109.0
Nov. 1	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	107.5
Dec. 1	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	106.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1927	7.4	29.3	41.3	13.4	8.6	100.0

ote: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every use. The "relative weight" in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on Dec. 1, 1927.

TABLE 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
223									
Jan. 1		79.8	-	84.7	94.4	81.5	-	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1		86.2	-	88.5	95.7	86.0	-	89.0	85.8
Mar. 1		85.9	-	85.7	92.2	89.2	-	86.4	90.4
Apr. 1		83.3	-	86.7	90.6	88.4	-	85.7	86.9
May 1		88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
June 1		95.4	-	89.9	109.6	94.6	-	87.1	94.7
July 1		95.9	-	89.5	110.2	91.4	-	87.7	100.3
Aug. 1		97.3	-	89.1	109.3	93.3	-	91.0	103.6
Sept. 1		93.6	-	89.6	107.5	92.2	-	89.9	104.3
Oct. 1		98.7	-	90.1	105.5	91.1	-	89.4	101.6
Nov. 1		99.1	-	89.8	103.8	89.7	-	88.6	98.6
Dec. 1		93.6	-	90.2	94.3	88.5	-	88.2	98.1
224									
Jan. 1		86.3	-	85.6	91.0	79.0	-	85.3	91.1
Feb. 1		87.1	-	84.7	89.7	84.3	-	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1		87.7	-	84.5	89.3	83.2	-	83.8	94.2
Apr. 1		90.1	-	84.8	90.9	85.2	-	82.3	99.8
May 1		92.3	-	85.6	98.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
June 1		96.2	-	85.2	101.6	83.1	-	83.6	99.7
July 1		94.8	-	83.9	102.3	81.7	-	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1		95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	-	85.5	102.3
Sept. 1		92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	-	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1		93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	-	86.1	104.0
Nov. 1		92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	-	84.2	103.4
Dec. 1		93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	-	83.5	104.0
225									
Jan. 1		82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	87.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1		85.3	101.3	83.0	86.1	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1		86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1		88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1		91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1		95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1		95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1		97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1		97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1		99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1		99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1		97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
226									
Jan. 1		88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1		88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1		89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1		93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1		96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1		103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1		104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1		104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1		104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1		104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1		103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1		100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
227									
Jan. 1		92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1		93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1		94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1		96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1		100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1		103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1		104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1		104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1		106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1		107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1		108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1		107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Relative weight of Employment by cities as at December 1st, 1927.									
		13.9	1.3	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.8

TABLE 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by industries. (Jan. 1920 =100). The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industries to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1927.

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
23									
n. 1	78.1	87.0	100.8	97.4	104.8	96.0	92.8	98.2	86.3
b. 1	85.0	95.1	101.3	96.5	101.5	86.0	92.4	98.2	86.3
r. 1	87.5	88.8	98.6	97.4	99.8	83.8	93.4	93.7	89.5
r. 1	85.6	57.8	97.0	98.0	100.2	85.2	94.9	88.9	89.9
y 1	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	90.2	87.6
ne 1	93.5	52.5	101.8	102.2	109.0	180.2	108.8	91.7	91.4
ly 1	93.6	48.4	101.6	103.4	112.2	169.1	115.1	91.9	97.3
g. 1	93.5	42.2	101.0	105.2	113.4	183.7	118.7	92.3	99.5
pt. 1	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	181.9	120.3	91.7	100.2
t. 1	91.8	51.7	104.0	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	92.0	100.0
v. 1	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	108.5	93.2	99.5
c. 1	88.2	82.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	106.2	93.1	98.8
24									
n. 1	80.1	92.1	100.5	104.2	107.3	98.8	106.6	96.8	95.7
b. 1	84.9	97.0	104.0	104.0	103.7	94.2	106.3	99.4	88.7
r. 1	86.0	90.8	99.7	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.6
r. 1	86.5	54.2	99.5	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.2	90.7
y 1	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	107.9	91.0	89.3
ne 1	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	108.0	91.9	91.8
ly 1	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	113.8	92.5	95.2
s. 1	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.5	92.1	95.9
pt. 1	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	173.1	122.4	91.7	94.7
. 1	85.7	53.4	99.0	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1	93.1
. 1	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1	93.9
. 1	82.0	85.1	99.2	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8	93.0
5									
. 1	75.5	83.4	97.1	108.9	99.0	116.6	107.2	99.1	90.8
. 1	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	93.3	107.3	96.3	83.9
. 1	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
. 1	84.3	47.5	94.2	107.6	98.5	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
. 1	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
e 1	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
y 1	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
. 1	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
t. 1	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
. 1	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
. 1	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
. 1	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
6									
. 1	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3
. 1	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
. 1	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
. 1	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
. 1	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
e 1	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
y 1	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
. 1	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
t. 1	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
. 1	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
. 1	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
. 1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
7									
. 1	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
. 1	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
. 1	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
. 1	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	117.8	116.5	102.0	95.3
. 1	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	118.1	118.5	103.1	96.2
. 1	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	154.7	121.4	105.3	100.6
. 1	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
. 1	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	235.1	135.4	106.8	108.4
. 1	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	244.8	138.6	108.2	109.2
. 1	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
. 1	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
. 1	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
relative weight of employment by Industries as at December 1, 1927.	53.9	4.8	5.5	2.9	13.2	9.7	1.8	8.2	100.0

BLE.4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1927. (Jan.1920 = 100)

Industries.	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	1/Relative weight
	1927	1927	1927	1927	1927	1927	June 1, 1927
Manufacturing	87.5	90.7	92.2	93.8	96.1	98.8	55.7
Animal products - edible	89.2	90.1	88.0	91.7	99.2	112.1	2.1
Food and products	82.3	76.1	70.9	81.7	79.6	83.0	.1
Leather and products	80.7	82.3	82.7	80.8	78.6	78.7	1.9
Wood and products	77.8	82.3	85.9	88.7	98.7	111.9	6.3
Rough and dressed lumber	79.1	82.8	87.3	89.7	110.0	132.5	4.2
Furniture	80.1	86.8	89.4	91.6	90.2	89.2	1.0
Other lumber products	73.0	77.3	80.2	84.1	80.3	82.9	1.1
Musical instruments	75.6	71.5	68.9	72.5	69.2	69.8	.4
Textile products - edible	90.6	91.0	93.0	92.2	93.0	97.0	3.0
Clay and paper products	107.0	109.6	108.2	111.5	112.5	117.2	6.8
Pulp and paper	114.2	118.4	115.6	122.8	124.8	135.1	3.6
Paper products	90.5	93.3	95.3	97.0	96.6	96.2	.8
Printing and publishing	104.0	104.7	103.9	103.2	103.5	103.8	2.4
Rubber products	89.3	94.8	94.8	95.1	97.3	99.5	1.6
Textile products	91.2	94.6	95.8	97.4	98.4	98.0	8.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	108.1	111.0	111.4	113.6	116.7	117.4	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods	101.9	103.5	104.6	107.2	104.3	104.8	1.7
Apparelments and personal furnishings	68.8	74.1	75.8	77.1	75.4	73.6	2.5
Other textile products	97.4	101.8	103.7	103.1	114.0	114.0	1.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	90.9	103.2	102.2	100.5	103.6	105.8	1.4
Food distillates and extracts	111.3	103.0	107.4	111.2	107.7	95.8	.1
Chemical and allied products	79.7	84.5	85.3	85.9	87.6	89.1	.8
Glass, glass and stone products	91.3	87.9	90.2	93.0	97.0	105.7	1.2
Electric current	123.0	121.9	122.4	125.5	130.9	134.4	1.5
Electrical apparatus	134.1	133.8	133.2	131.7	130.0	130.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	76.0	80.5	83.5	84.7	86.1	85.5	15.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	59.1	60.5	63.3	68.8	70.4	68.6	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	76.0	78.6	78.6	84.4	83.4	83.2	1.3
Agricultural implements	87.3	90.1	91.6	93.8	90.8	90.1	1.1
Trucks and vehicles	84.9	92.3	97.2	95.8	100.2	98.7	6.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	31.3	35.6	35.5	33.9	32.2	34.3	.4
Heating appliances	81.2	80.4	87.4	85.8	89.2	88.9	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	88.8	94.4	96.0	102.5	100.0	105.2	.7
Clothing and machine shop products	84.5	84.2	88.4	93.3	90.6	88.0	.6
Other iron and steel products	77.1	79.7	80.0	82.8	82.5	82.5	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	98.0	101.6	102.9	108.1	109.1	110.9	1.9
General products	100.9	101.0	101.4	104.9	106.5	109.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	88.5	91.1	92.2	92.8	92.7	94.4	.5
Logging	75.4	82.6	76.2	47.5	45.8	48.1	2.3
Coal	100.1	99.4	97.1	98.5	99.0	100.9	5.1
Oil	90.0	88.0	85.0	85.5	83.8	83.0	2.9
Callic ores	150.6	151.9	151.2	154.1	159.2	164.3	1.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	89.8	93.3	94.1	96.8	103.1	114.0	.8
Communications	115.9	115.5	116.2	118.7	120.4	120.6	2.9
Telegraphs	111.5	111.8	112.3	119.9	123.5	125.1	.6
Telephones	117.0	116.5	117.2	118.4	119.6	119.4	2.3
Transportation	107.3	103.4	103.7	104.2	109.1	113.5	13.1
Street railways and cartage	110.1	110.9	109.9	111.6	116.9	118.4	2.3
Team railways	101.0	97.3	98.0	97.6	98.9	102.0	9.0
Docking and stevedoring	170.9	153.9	151.2	160.0	203.7	229.1	1.8
Construction and maintenance	119.2	110.2	117.8	118.1	154.7	197.8	11.9
Building	138.5	132.5	139.3	141.8	164.5	179.4	4.2
Highway	615.2	465.6	421.2	549.8	1053.6	1922.8	1.9
Railway	93.4	87.5	96.9	92.7	126.6	161.0	5.8
Hotels	115.8	114.9	116.5	118.5	121.4	126.0	1.8
Cafes and restaurants	114.7	113.6	114.1	114.4	118.2	125.2	.9
Professional	111.1	111.8	116.7	119.3	119.5	124.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	118.8	127.8	129.8	123.7	126.5	127.6	.7
Post and mail	110.8	103.0	102.0	103.1	105.3	105.7	7.2
Rail	117.4	105.6	104.2	105.6	108.2	108.4	4.8
Retail	98.6	98.0	97.8	98.4	100.0	100.7	2.4
Wholesale	94.8	95.4	96.3	96.2	100.6	105.9	100.0

The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on June 1, 1927.

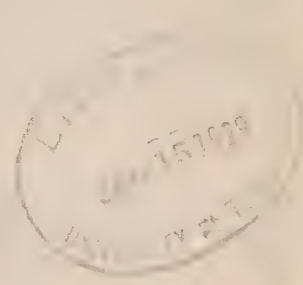
4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1927 - Concluded. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries.	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1927	1/Rel-
							ative Weight Dec. 1, 1927
Manufacturing	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.3	97.0	96.4	53.9
Food products - edible	117.9	117.1	114.2	110.7	108.8	106.4	2.0
Textile products	86.9	77.5	85.1	89.3	85.9	87.7	.1
Wool and products	79.1	79.0	81.5	81.6	82.0	82.8	2.0
Wood and products	116.4	118.0	115.0	109.9	98.3	90.0	5.0
Grain and dressed lumber	141.0	144.6	139.9	129.4	108.1	92.5	2.9
Furniture	89.7	89.4	89.4	92.4	94.6	96.2	1.0
Other lumber products	82.5	80.9	78.4	79.1	79.0	79.1	1.1
Chemical Instruments	70.1	68.1	70.1	74.9	78.7	78.0	.4
Food products - edible	98.9	105.4	107.8	119.1	108.1	105.9	3.3
Paper and paper products	116.9	117.5	117.9	117.6	116.3	116.5	6.8
Books and paper	133.2	134.8	134.2	133.6	129.5	127.0	3.4
Printing products	96.1	96.3	99.1	99.6	101.3	103.6	.8
Printing and publishing	105.2	104.8	105.2	105.3	106.2	108.7	2.6
Other products	100.4	100.9	101.2	98.4	105.6	106.2	1.7
Textile products	96.3	96.2	97.0	97.5	99.2	98.9	8.6
Cotton, yarn and cloth	117.0	116.0	118.9	119.1	119.9	121.1	3.5
Hosiery and knit goods	101.4	102.3	99.9	100.0	105.8	106.9	1.7
Furnishings and personal furnishings	73.0	71.5	72.9	75.1	76.6	73.2	2.4
Other textile products	107.2	112.2	109.3	108.1	105.1	108.3	1.0
Alcohol, distilled and malt liquors	104.1	107.4	109.3	107.6	109.6	110.5	1.5
Distillates and extracts	110.2	103.7	104.2	115.1	117.5	129.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	87.0	86.7	87.6	88.0	88.8	88.8	.8
Glass and stone products	109.8	111.3	107.2	104.0	105.8	103.0	1.2
Electric current	140.5	141.7	147.7	142.6	143.2	140.4	1.5
Electrical apparatus	131.7	125.7	133.6	136.6	138.6	139.8	1.3
Iron and steel products	83.1	82.1	80.8	80.2	80.0	81.3	14.2
Copper, rolled and forged products	65.1	65.2	64.9	62.7	62.9	68.3	1.6
Automotive, (other than vehicles)	82.7	85.3	84.5	85.2	83.5	84.7	1.3
Agricultural implements	87.6	87.9	77.4	77.7	78.8	77.3	.9
Motor vehicles	94.4	92.5	90.5	90.7	89.1	89.9	6.1
Shipbuilding and repairing	33.4	31.3	28.6	27.9	27.6	31.3	.4
Refrigerating appliances	89.5	90.4	91.9	90.4	96.5	96.8	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	108.0	106.4	110.5	110.0	114.8	114.0	.8
Dry and machine shop products	85.2	81.6	80.4	76.0	77.3	76.6	.5
Other iron and steel products	82.4	81.5	83.5	82.2	82.8	82.9	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	111.3	108.5	108.5	107.2	107.2	111.7	1.9
Chemical products	112.1	113.9	112.0	109.7	109.9	108.5	1.1
Miscellaneous	91.2	89.2	89.3	86.8	88.4	86.2	.4
Gas	38.9	37.8	43.4	53.8	75.6	101.2	4.8
Electricity	101.9	104.6	105.1	106.6	106.5	108.1	5.5
Coal	83.3	85.7	85.2	86.2	86.1	90.4	3.2
Metalliferous ores	166.1	172.7	175.5	178.4	180.0	179.4	1.5
Non-metalliferous minerals (other than coal)	117.8	117.8	120.0	121.9	120.3	110.8	.8
Communications	123.4	124.1	124.8	124.8	123.6	121.8	2.9
Telegraphs	129.8	131.6	132.3	130.1	127.1	124.1	.6
Telephones	121.8	122.2	122.8	123.4	122.6	121.2	2.3
Transportation	115.9	113.7	114.7	115.4	115.4	116.0	13.2
Street railways and cartage	119.5	120.5	123.2	122.4	120.6	120.1	2.3
Other railways	104.3	102.6	103.6	103.8	104.3	104.5	9.1
Shipping and stevedoring	235.1	219.8	216.7	227.5	225.7	232.4	1.8
Construction and maintenance	235.1	244.8	245.2	227.9	199.0	162.2	9.7
Engineering	193.0	207.1	215.3	213.7	188.1	171.6	4.1
Amusement	3400.6	3728.8	3673.1	3313.4	2974.3	1751.6	1.8
Amusement	174.9	168.1	163.9	147.0	128.5	108.6	3.8
Amusement	135.4	138.6	143.6	138.0	129.2	127.9	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	143.3	149.0	155.4	141.8	126.5	124.0	.9
Professional	124.2	118.2	116.5	130.9	132.2	124.5	.2
Laundries (chiefly laundries)	128.2	130.3	135.2	134.8	132.0	134.7	.7
Laundries	106.8	108.2	109.3	110.3	112.8	122.2	8.2
Laundries	109.4	110.8	110.0	111.5	115.0	129.3	5.7
Laundries	101.6	103.4	107.9	108.1	108.6	108.7	2.5
INDUSTRIES	108.4	109.2	109.7	109.0	107.5	106.8	100.0

"relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries the firms making returns on December 1, 1927.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
~~Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls~~
(GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH)

ANNUAL REVIEW
of
EMPLOYMENT
and payrolls
in
CANADA
1928



Note: The base used in computing the index number of employment being now changed from January 1920 to the 1926 average employment as 100, the indexes here presented have been recalculated upon the new base so as to provide continuous comparisons with future reports throughout.

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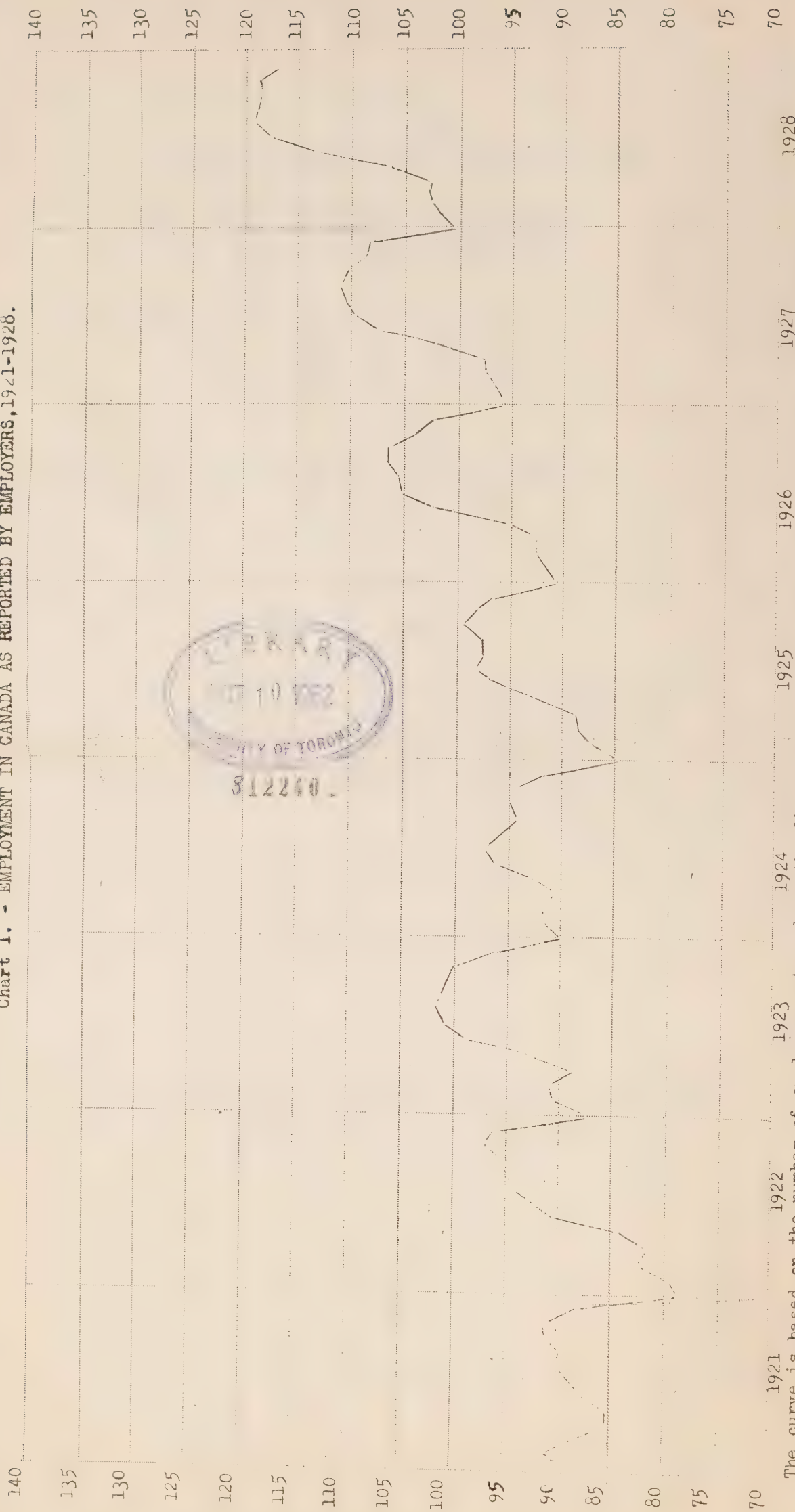
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1929

Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Issued Jan. 12th, 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1928.

Minion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The employment situation throughout Canada was decidedly more favourable in 1928 than in any other year of the record, nearly all localities and industries sharing in the general improvement. From early in January until the first of August there was almost uninterrupted expansion on a larger scale than in other years for which data are available. The upward movement, which carried the curve of employment to a level many points higher than in any of the eight preceding years, resulted in a gain between January and August of over 170,000 persons in the staffs of the firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; this number was considerably greater than in the same period of any other year of the record. In 1928, the most pronounced gains were registered at the beginning of May, June and July, as is usually the case, but the advances made at the first of August were only slightly less extensive than in July. During the next two months, small declines were shown, followed by a slight increase in activity on Nov. 1, but the customary curtailment took place at the beginning of December. Employment, however, continued in much greater volume than on the same date in any other year since these statistics were instituted in 1920.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of employment in Canada since the beginning of 1921; the favourable trend indicated during the greater part of 1928 is shown, as is the fact that on Dec. 1, the curve of employment was still at a considerably higher level than in any month of the years, 1921-1927.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 6,400 firms who employed a monthly average of 928,580 workers during 1928, their staffs varying between 826,736 on Jan. 1 and 1,003,085 at the beginning of August. The index, calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, reached its peak for the year in that month, standing at 119.3, which is the maximum so far recorded. In 1927, the peak was 111.0 on Sept. 1. The index averaged 111.6 during the year under review, as compared with 104.6 in 1927, 99.6¹ in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 86.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

As in 1927 and 1926, an outstanding feature of the situation during 1928 was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics considerably more than doubled between February and August. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, affording much more employment than in earlier years of the record. Transportation, mining, logging, services, communications and trade were all much more active than in preceding years; in practically all of these, employment attained the peak so far reached in this record.

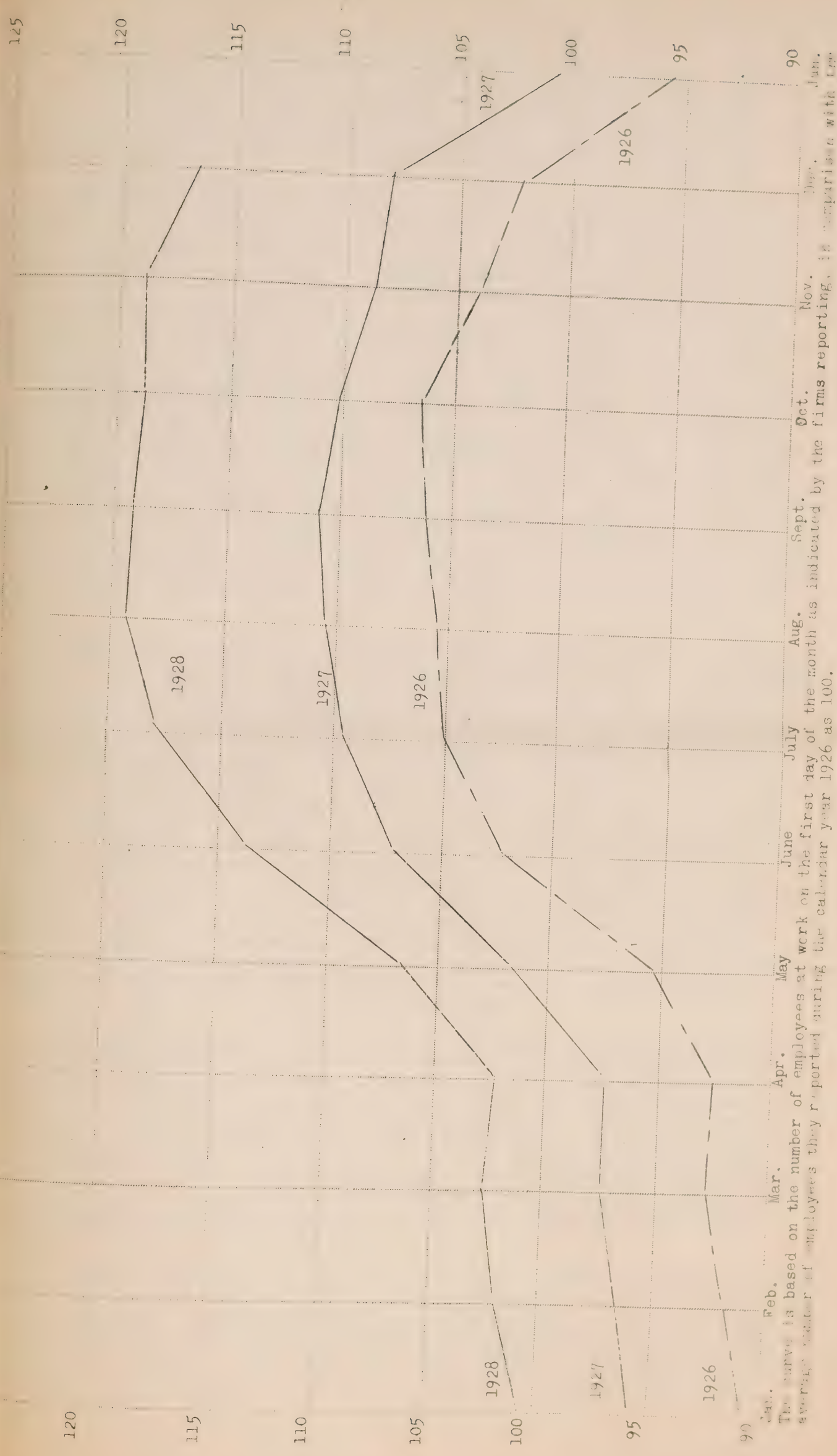
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces reported augmented employment during 1928 as compared with 1927. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario than elsewhere, these two areas indicating the most pronounced improvement over the preceding year.

Maritime Provinces.— In the early part of 1928, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed the customary decrease, succeeded by six months of expansion. From the beginning of August until the end of the year, however, curtailment was noted, but activity was generally less than in the same months in 1927. The index number averaged 105.6, as compared with 103.7 in the preceding year; activity was greater in 1928 than in any other year of the record, the previous high level in employment having been in 1923, when the index averaged 105.7. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded a greater volume of employment than in the preceding year. The textile industries were comparatively dull throughout 1928; lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel, however,

As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Chart 2. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1926-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

showed a much more favourable situation, the activity in the last named being particularly noteworthy both in its local effect and as an indication of generally improved conditions in industry. During part of 1928, and especially towards the latter end, transportation afforded rather more employment than in 1927, but the average was slightly smaller. Construction was considerably brisker throughout the year, and continuation of work on several important projects forecasts further improvement during 1929. Services, communications and trade registered a higher level of employment than in any other year of the record. The aggregate payrolls of the reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 70,772 persons, as compared with 68,593 in the preceding year.

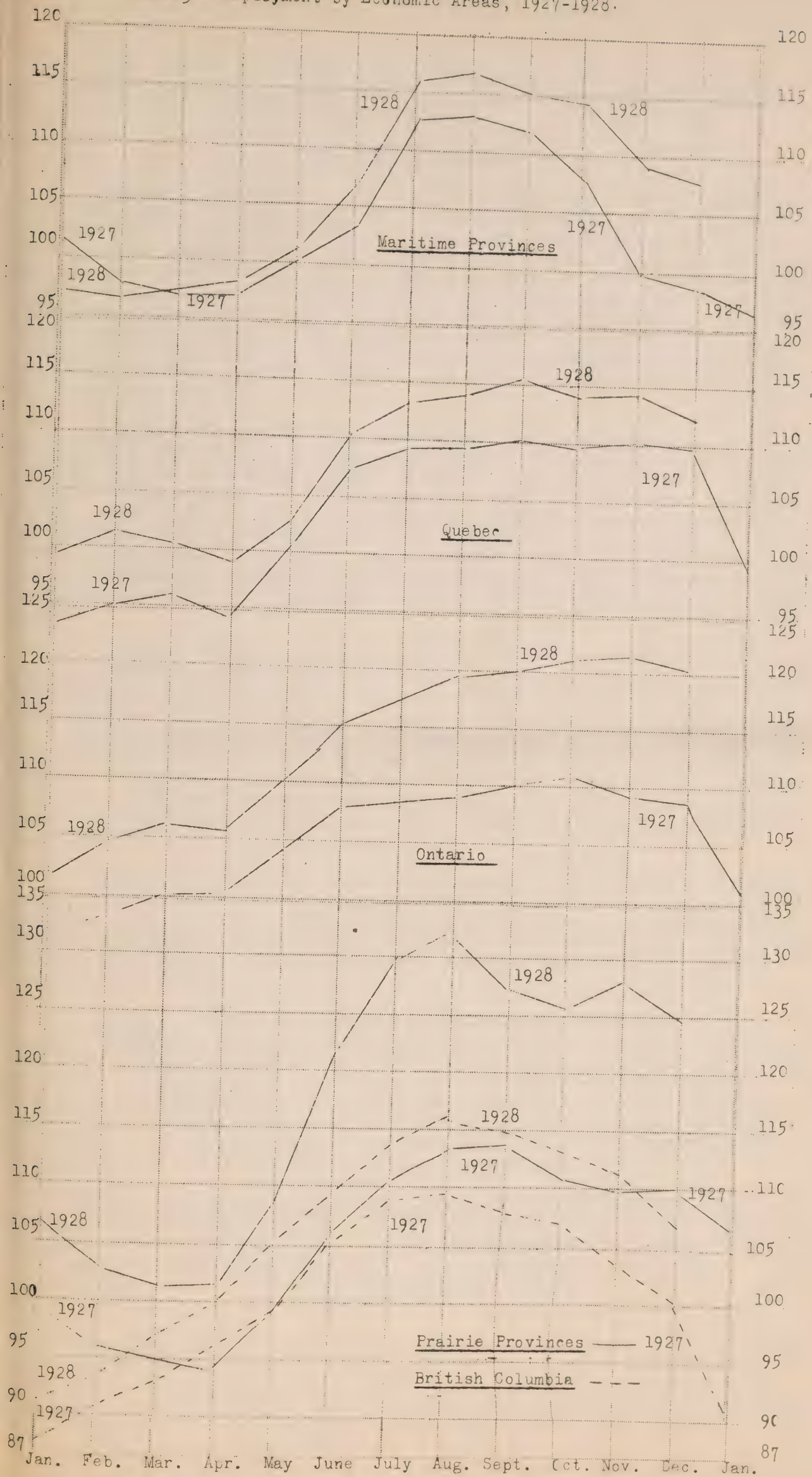
Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed rather less fluctuation than in 1927, the trend being more uniformly upward, while the situation each month was more favourable than in the corresponding month in any of the last seven years. From the low point of 99.2 on Apr. 1, the index rose to 115.7 at its peak on Sept. 1, while at the beginning of December it was 112.6, or 13 points higher than on Jan. 1. The labour forces of the 1,400 co-operating employers varied between 233,765 and 279,369 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 253,053 for the twelve months. The mean index was 108.3, as compared with 104.0 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1928 than in the same month of other years for which data are available. Pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel, and other manufactures recorded a materially larger volume of employment than in the preceding year, while rather greater activity was indicated, on the whole, in lumber factories. With the commencement of development work in the newly prospected/areas of Quebec, employment in this industry has gained very considerably, though not so extensively as may be expected when operations are more fully established. Communications, services, transportation and trade were all decidedly more active than in 1927; construction, during the greater part of 1928, afforded less employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging slightly lower; this was mainly due to the completion of various important industrial undertakings in which production was thus unable to commence. Employment in logging camps was in much greater volume than in almost any other year of the record, forecasting an active season in 1929 in saw and pulp and paper mills.

Ontario.- Almost uninterrupted improvement was noted from the first of the year until Nov. 1, the longest period of expansion indicated since 1920, which brought the index at the beginning of November to 121.8, the highest in the record. An average staff of 328,995 employees was registered by the firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with the mean of 356,222 in 1927; the index averaged 113.8 in 1928, or 8.2 points higher than in the preceding year. Manufactures consistently reported a better situation, the index being higher in every month than on the same date in 1927, and also averaging slightly higher than that for manufacturing in Canada as a whole. Employment in iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, electrical apparatus, rubber, building material, non-ferrous metal, lumber, textile and other factories showed decided improvement over the preceding year. The advances in iron and steel products were particularly significant. All divisions of this industry shared in the upward movement, but the gains in automobile factories were especially noteworthy; during 1927, curtailment of production in a large motor plant pending the issue of the new model greatly affected the group as a whole, although other factories reported a high level of employment. In 1928, however, general and marked activity prevailed. Operations in logging camps showed an increase; mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade employed considerably larger payrolls, the improvement in construction being especially pronounced in this province.

Prairie Provinces.- Important expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the payrolls of the employers furnishing data averaged 130,062 persons during the year and the index, 117.9, while in 1927 an average payroll of 112,877 workers, and a mean index of 105.3 were recorded. The level of employment in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was much higher in 1928 than in 1927, when the situation generally was better than in 1926 and 1925. Within the manufacturing group, there were important gains in the lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries. Construction work on the railroads in association with the development of the northern parts of these provinces, was maintained at a high level during 1928, and highway and building construction were also brisk.

British Columbia.- The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 80,692 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 75,898. The index averaged 106.4, the highest on record, as compared with 101.1 in 1927. At the end of the year, employment was some 15 points higher than at the beginning. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and some other groups showed heightened activity, while lumber and pulp and paper plants reported very little change on the whole. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction,

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1928.



services and trade were much busier during the greater part of 1928 than in 1927. The improvement in logging is important, as this and the lumbering group have been quiet in recent years.

Index numbers by economic areas since 1921 are shown in Table 1, while the course of employment in these areas during 1927 and 1928 is depicted in Chart 3; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Montreal.- The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 125,545 persons, as compared with an average of 115,874 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1927; the mean index, at 108.2, was over five points higher than that for the preceding year. Steady increases were indicated from early in January until October, when there was a small decline, but the upward movement was then resumed until Dec. 1, when the customary contraction was indicated. Manufacturing as a whole reported marked gains, especially in printing and publishing, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, edible plant and textile factories registered a slightly lower average of employment. Communications, transportation, construction and trade generally showed a much better situation than in 1927 or any other year of the record.

Quebec.- Considerable fluctuations were indicated in Quebec, but the index averaged higher than in earlier years of the record. From the low point of 106.3 on Mar. 1, it rose to its maximum of 132.7 on Sept. 1. At the beginning of December conditions were better than in the same month of other years for which statistics are available. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 11,028 and the index, 119.9 in 1928, compared with means of 10,202 and 111.3 in 1927. Manufacturing and transportation were active; within the first-named, general improvement was noted. In construction, however, employment was in smaller volume, owing to the completion of several large contracts for industrial buildings in which production was thus enabled to begin.

Toronto.- Employment at the beginning of 1928 showed the usual pronounced curtailment, the losses being rather more extensive than in the same period of the preceding year. From February on, however, the trend was uninterruptedly upward, the index, which rose from 105.1 on Jan. 1 to 120.5 on Dec. 1, averaging 112.1 as against 105.7 in 1927. The number of employees of the co-operating firms during 1928 averaged 11,992, while in the year before the mean was 102,916. Within the manufacturing group, food, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other plants recorded marked gains, and in textiles there was practically no general change. Transportation, construction and trade were decidedly more active, while communications afforded rather less employment.

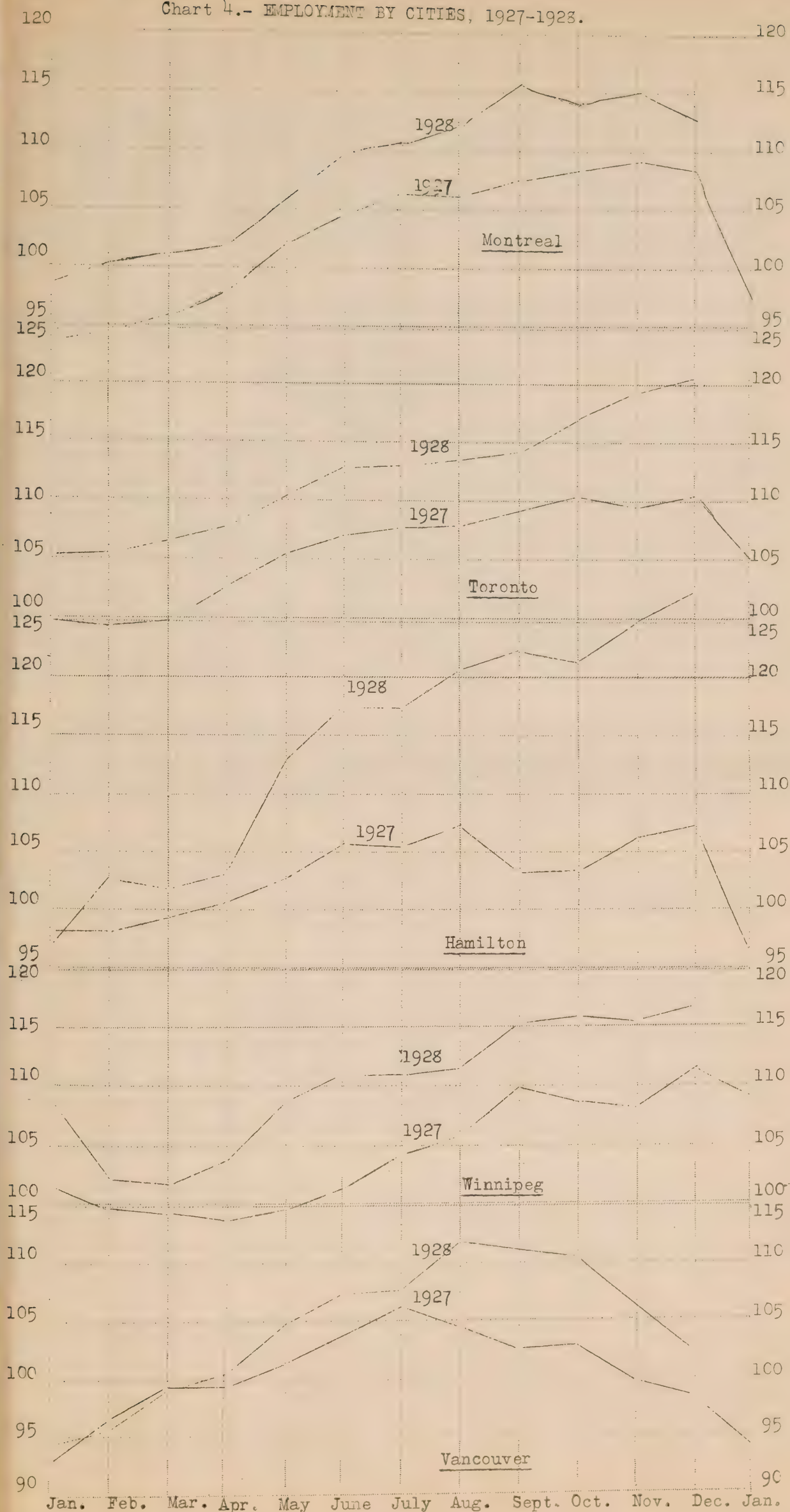
Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole recorded a better situation than in the preceding year, lumber, pulp and paper and other plants affording heightened employment, while gains were also shown in construction and trade, those in the former being especially noteworthy. A mean payroll of 11,995 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 115.6, as compared with 10,773 employees and an average index of 107.7 in 1927.

Hamilton.- Improvement was noted in Hamilton during the greater part of 1928, the index, at 127.1 on Dec. 1, being at its maximum for the record, which was begun in 1922. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably brisker; the electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries maintained a higher level of employment than in the preceding year, but textiles were rather slacker. Construction and trade were more active, especially pronounced advances being indicated in the latter. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 31,799 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 29,751. The mean index was 114.0, nearly eleven points higher than in 1927.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 137.3 and the recorded payrolls averaged 16,447 workers in 1928, compared with 86.2 and 9,654, respectively, in the preceding year. Employment in the automobile industry was extremely active following the curtailment of production in a large plant which affected the general situation during most of 1927. Other branches of manufactures registered expansion, and construction was also busier.

Winnipeg.- The situation in Winnipeg was more favourable during every month of 1928 than in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The mean index of employment for the year was 110.1, compared with 104.1 in 1927. Manufacturing, in practically all branches, was much brisker, as were transportation and trade, while construction also reported a slightly higher level of employment. An average staff

Chart 4.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES, 1927-1928.



30,882 was recorded by the firms whose data were received, an increase of more than 2500 over the 1927 mean.

Vancouver.- Conditions in Vancouver, on the whole, were better, the index averaging 104.3 as compared with 100.7 in the preceding year, while the pay lists covered 26,682 persons as against 25,298 in 1927. An upward movement was shown in manufactures as a whole during 1928 as compared with the preceding year; improvement was recorded in animal food, iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile and electric current factories but this was partly offset by losses in the lumber industries. Communications, transportation, construction, services and trade were decidedly more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, while Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1927, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

A steady advance in manufacturing was an important factor in the general improvement registered in 1928, when activity in this division was greater than in any other year since 1920; on Dec. 1, the index, at 115.4, was, in fact, higher than in any month of the years, 1921-1927. Statistics were received from some 3,950 manufacturers employing, on the average, 508,462 operatives, as compared with 472,286 in 1927, while the mean index, standing at 110.1, compared satisfactorily with an average of 103.4 in the preceding year. The payrolls rose from 123 employees in each establishment during 1927, to 129 in 1928. Practically all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement. Especially noteworthy were the gains in iron and steel, pulp and paper, rubber, lumber and textile groups, which together employ a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment to a considerable extent on Jan. 1, 1929, it may be expected that the upward trend will soon be resumed.

Animal Products, Edible.- Employment in this division during 1927 was better than in any previous year of the record, and further improvement was noted in 1928. Fish and meat-preserving plants and dairies registered marked activity. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 17,366 persons, varying between 14,782 on Mar. 1 and 19,453 at the beginning of September. The mean index was 111.2, compared with 106.9 in 1927.

Leather and Products.- Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories, on the whole, afforded rather less employment than in the preceding year; an average working force of 17,390 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 100.7, as compared with 103.1 in 1927.

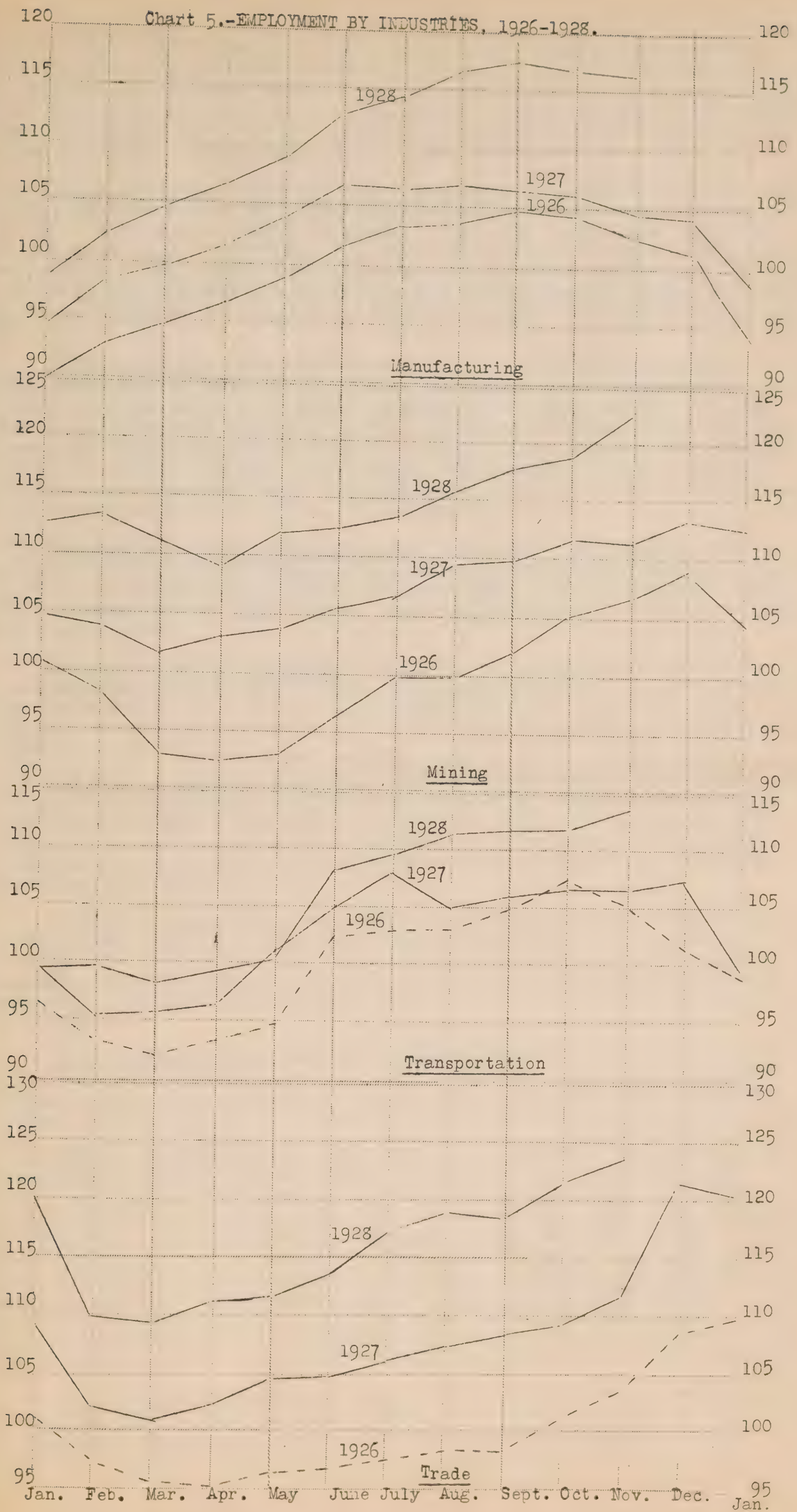
Lumber Products.- The seasonal movements always indicated in lumber works caused usual fluctuations during 1928, when employment was generally brisker than in 1927. Early gains between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 38,413 persons at the beginning of January, and 60,522 on Aug. 1, averaging 51,185 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1927 mean of 48,910. The average index, standing at 102.8, was at several points above the mean for the preceding year; it was also higher than in earlier years of the record. Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded a larger volume of employment than in 1927, and improvement in that comparison was also noted in furniture and other lumber factories.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories was rather more pronounced than in 1927, according to statements from some 40 firms whose staffs averaged 41. The mean index stood at 101.4 in 1928, compared with 100.5 in the preceding year. Considerable improvement was indicated during the last quarter of 1928. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories on the whole was better in 1928 than in the preceding year. The biscuit and confectionery industries recorded greater activity; canneries afforded more employment than in 1927, and flour and meal mills were also busier. On the other hand, sugar and syrup refineries indicated a slight decline. An average working force of 28,158 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 23,792 on Jan. 1 and 26,262 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index of 103.2 in 1928 compares favourably with the 1927 average of 101.7.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

Chart 5.-EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928.



Pulp and Paper.- Continued development of the pulp and paper industry caused considerable increases in employment, which was at a higher level in 1928 than in any other of the nine years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 62,052 employees and the index 108.8, as compared with 58,581 and 105.2, respectively, in 1927. Despite the general talk of over-production of pulp and paper, much of the improvement registered last year was in such mills; printing and publishing and other industries coming under this heading, however, were also busier.

Rubber Products.- There was almost continuous expansion in rubber factories during the year under review, when the reported fluctuations were rather less marked than in 1927. Employment continued in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The mean index in 1928 was 128.7, compared with 112.8 in the preceding year. Footwear, tire and other rubber factories were active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the plants supplying information averaged 16,206, ranging between 14,522 workers on Jan. 1, and 18,453 at the beginning of November; in 1927, the reported staffs averaged 14,075.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries showed rather different fluctuations than in 1927, but improvement was indicated during eight months of the year, while in the preceding year there were gains in only seven months; the index averaged 105.1, as compared with 104.1 in 1927. An average staff of 76,371 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, while in the preceding year the mean was 74,740. The hosiery and knit goods, garment and personal furnishings and other textile groups were decidedly busier during the year, while employment in thread, yarn and cloth factories was, on the whole, in smaller volume.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from over 130 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,417 persons, varying between 12,859 on Jan. 1 and 15,387 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 109.3 in 1928 was nearly three points higher than in 1927. Tobacco factories and breweries were active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.- A higher level of employment than in previous years of the record was indicated in this group during 1928, when the index averaged 110.5 as compared with 103.2 in 1927. An average payroll of 7,183 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated, as against the 1927 mean of 6,656.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Improvement was reported during eight months in 1928, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index number averaged 111.4, while in 1927 it was 102.7. The marked activity in building during 1928 is reflected in the personnel of building material factories, 125 of which reported an average working force of 11,103 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 12,459.

Electric Current.- The number employed in electric current works was greater than in any other of the last nine years; the index averaged 118.3, as compared with 106.8 during 1927, the previous high level of the record. The aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 14,076 during 1928, while the average number on the payrolls of the individual firms making returns was 158, compared with 143 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1928 than in any other year of the record. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 11,912 workers and the mean index was 117.9, as compared with 10,631 and 107.6, respectively, in 1927.

Iron and Steel Products.- Improvement in the general situation was noted during 1928, the average index, 113.6, being about 12 points above the 1927 mean, which in turn was higher than in other years of the record, including 1923, the previous maximum. Gains were shown in all branches of the group, those in vehicle factories being particularly noteworthy. The resumption of large-scale operations in an important automobile plant whose production was seriously curtailed in 1927 owing to a change in model, contributed considerably to this improvement, but other factories of the same kind, as well as locomotive and other vehicle works, were also active in 1928. The aggregate working forces of some 665 manufacturers of iron and steel products, during 1928, averaged 143,013 persons, while in 1927 the mean was 126,920 and in 1926 it was 123,748; the average payroll in the year under review was 215 workers, or 17 more than in the preceding year.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division increased during practically the whole of the year under review, when activity was greater than in any other since 1920. The index averaged 119.7 and the reported employees, 17,705, compared with 110.1 and 16,151, respectively, in 1927.

Mineral Products.— Employment in non-metallic mineral product plants was much brisker, the index standing at 120.5, as compared with 102.8 in 1927. Statements were received from over 75 firms with an average staff of 11,439 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.— Fur factories showed a slightly less favourable situation than in the preceding year, while the production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products increased.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported greater activity than in 1927; in fact, the index averaged higher than in any other year for which data are available. The working force of the firms supplying information averaged 27,518 men and the index number 114.5 in 1928; in 1927, the mean index was 109.3 and the average payroll 25,538. The practice, constantly gaining in popularity, of the larger operators doing their cutting through small contractors and local settlers in the northern reaches makes it increasingly difficult to collect current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a rather more constant volume of employment was afforded.

MINING.

There were losses in employment in mining during the first part of 1928, followed by a series of advances lasting until the beginning of December, when slight declines were indicated; the gains during this period of expansion resulted in a better situation than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 114.4, compared with 107.0 in 1927. In coal-mining, conditions were slightly better than in 1927, employment being more active, especially towards the close of the year. The mean index was 106.4, as compared with 105.5 in 1927, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 27,054 workers. In metallic ores, the level of employment was decidedly higher, the index, at 116.6, averaging some three points more than in 1927. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 14,312 during the year under review. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show important advances. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered greatly increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during most of the year. The index averaged 123.8, as against 106.3 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 7,876 persons was employed by the co-operating firms. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading reported considerable activity.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones showed further substantial advances during 1928; the index averaged 108.2, or over four points higher than in 1927, the previous high level of this record. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 26,187 employees, of whom some 78 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The improvement during 1928 was general throughout the Dominion.

TRANSPORTATION.

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of 1928, after which the tendency was uninterruptedly favourable until the close of the year, resulting in the maximum employment so far reached in this record. The index averaged 105.9, as compared with 102.5 in 1927. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated, employed, on the average, 118,759 workers, or between 13 and 14 p.c. of the total number covered by these statistics throughout the Dominion. In the steam railway division, improvement was indicated over all other years for which data are available. The index averaged 106.5 in 1928, or nearly four points higher than in 1927; at its peak on Nov. 1 it stood at 110.6, which was the highest point reached. An average working force of 83,337 employees was recorded in steam railway operation. Street railways and cartage, reporting an average payroll of 21,912 persons, were generally more active, the index averaging 111.7, compared with 103.2 in 1927. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was not so brisk as in 1927; the mean index was 96.4, while the reported staffs averaged 13,510, varying between 10,035 persons on Jan. 1, and 15,814 at the beginning of December. In the preceding year, the mean index was 101.5.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Very pronounced expansion was indicated by the construction industries in 1928; during the period of most marked activity, from Mar. 1 to Aug. 1, over 90,000 workers were added to the forces of the co-operating contractors, whose payrolls

averaged 106,901 during the 12 months, varying between 63,451 on Mar. 1, and 154,199 at the beginning of August. The general index for this group averaged 118.8 compared with 109.0 in 1927, the previous high level of this record. Building construction gained steadily from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 112.0 in 1928 compared favourably with that of 108.7 in the preceding year. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 40,067. As already mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sub-let their contracts by trades to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is probably considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics. Road construction reported many additions to staffs during the summer, when the number employed was higher than in any other of the last nine years. The payrolls registered averaged 20,686 workers, and ranged between 6,014 on Apr. 1 and 38,546 at the beginning of August. In many districts, this work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms. Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 46,148 men) attained a greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 116.7, while in 1927 the mean was 101.6. As usual, a large share of this work was performed in the Prairie Provinces, which in 1928 reported nearly 41 p.c. of the total number engaged in railway construction, compared with 35 p.c. in 1927.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 180 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 17,718. Steady gains were noted from January to September, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was very active during 1928, partly as a result of the extensive tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 118.1, as against 106.2 in 1927; this was considerably better than in any other year of the record.

TRADE.

Employment in trade was decidedly more favourable than in previous years of the record, the index number being higher in each month of 1928 than in the corresponding month of any other of the last nine years. Both retail and wholesale trading establishments shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. There was almost uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 73,811 persons, and the index 116.1, compared with 63,971 and 107.4, respectively, in 1927. In recent years, a growing tendency has been in evidence in this group for the larger stores and the chain organizations to absorb small businesses which would not otherwise have been represented in these statistics, but it is also true that a general and healthy growth has characterized trade; this is specially significant as an indication of general improvement in the industrial life of Canada.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1921, while the trend of employment during the years 1924-28 in some 60 industries is shown in Table 4. The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and Dec. 1 of the indicated years. Chart 5 shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1926; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Note:- These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921						
1	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7	88.8
1	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4	91.2
1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5	89.1
1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2	85.1
1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	78.2	85.1
1	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8	87.7
1	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2	88.6
1	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4	90.0
1	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8	89.8
1	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5	91.3
1	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7	91.3
1	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9	88.3
Average 1921	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1921.	9.1	26.0	42.4	14.5	8.0	100.0
1922						
1	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9	78.8
1	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8	79.9
1	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7	82.9
1	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2	81.8
1	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0	84.3
1	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7	90.3
1	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0	92.2
1	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6	94.2
1	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5	94.8
1	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8	95.8
1	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9	97.0
1	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8	96.3
Average 1922	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1922.	8.6	26.4	43.0	14.0	8.0	100.0
1923						
1	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3	87.3
1	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4	90.6
1	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5	91.0
1	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3	88.7
1	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4	92.5
1	105.5	94.5	103.1	94.8	89.1	98.5
1	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	92.2	100.7
1	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2	101.4
1	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6	101.2
1	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5	100.7
1	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1	100.0
1	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7	96.9
Average 1923	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.3	87.4	95.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1923.	8.7	27.6	42.0	13.4	8.3	100.0
1924						
1	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7	89.3
1	93.4	83.5	95.8	91.4	82.2	91.7
1	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2	91.8
1	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3	90.4
1	93.9	89.7	95.0	88.5	91.2	92.9
1	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7	96.4
1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8	97.1
1	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	93.9	95.8
1	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0	94.2
1	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5	95.0
1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6	94.1
1	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	86.7	91.9
Average 1924	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1924	7.9	28.1	41.9	13.2	8.9	100.0

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS - Concluded.

Note: These indexes are recalculated upon the averages for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1925						
Jan. 1	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4	84.9
Feb. 1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.3	84.4	87.1
Mar. 1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0	88.1
Apr. 1	95.6	85.6	90.4	85.5	88.8	88.3
May 1	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3	91.9
June 1	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5	95.6
July 1	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8	98.0
Aug. 1	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6	97.5
Sept. 1	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3	97.8
Oct. 1	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9	99.5
Nov. 1	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9	98.3
Dec. 1	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7	96.5
Average 1925	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1925.						
	7.9	27.7	41.9	13.2	9.3	100.0
1926						
Jan. 1	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2	90.7
Feb. 1	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9	91.8
Mar. 1	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6	92.6
Apr. 1	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1	92.5
May 1	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7	95.4
June 1	93.7	103.7	101.4	102.3	103.5	102.2
July 1	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8	105.0
Aug. 1	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2	105.5
Sept. 1	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1	106.2
Oct. 1	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8	106.5
Nov. 1	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9	104.0
Dec. 1	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0	102.3
Average 1926	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1926.						
	7.6	28.8	41.3	13.3	9.0	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7	95.9
Feb. 1	98.3	95.3	98.3	98.4	90.8	96.6
Mar. 1	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0	97.5
Apr. 1	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1	97.4
May 1	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4	101.8
June 1	103.5	107.5	103.1	106.5	105.5	107.2
July 1	112.8	109.8	108.9	110.7	109.1	109.7
Aug. 1	113.2	106.3	109.2	114.0	110.0	110.5
Sept. 1	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7	111.0
Oct. 1	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8	110.3
Nov. 1	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2	108.8
Dec. 1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0	108.1
Average 1927	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1927.						
	7.4	29.3	41.3	13.4	8.6	100.0
1928						
Jan. 1	97.1	99.6	108.9	107.5	91.4	100.7
Feb. 1	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5	102.0
Mar. 1	97.5	100.9	106.5	101.8	97.0	102.6
Apr. 1	93.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0	102.3
May 1	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4	106.8
June 1	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9	113.8
July 1	116.2	113.0	117.7	129.8	114.0	117.7
Aug. 1	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4	119.3
Sept. 1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5	119.1
Oct. 1	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0	118.8
Nov. 1	109.5	114.8	121.5	128.6	112.1	118.9
Dec. 1	108.1	112.6	120.8	125.3	107.9	115.7
Average 1928	105.6	108.3	113.8	117.9	106.4	111.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1928.						
	7.3	27.7	42.2	14.4	8.4	100.0

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Note: These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Jan. 1	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Feb. 1	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Mar. 1	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Apr. 1	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
May 1	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
June 1	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
July 1	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
Aug. 1	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Sept. 1	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Oct. 1	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Nov. 1	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Dec. 1	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Average 1922	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1922.								
	13.9	-	14.1	-	-	-	3.7	2.6

1923								
Jan. 1	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Feb. 1	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Mar. 1	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Apr. 1	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
May 1	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
June 1	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
July 1	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
Aug. 1	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Sept. 1	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Oct. 1	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Nov. 1	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Dec. 1	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Average 1923	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1923.								
	13.8	-	12.5	1.3	3.4	-	3.1	2.7

1924								
Jan. 1	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Feb. 1	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Mar. 1	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Apr. 1	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
May 1	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
June 1	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
July 1	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
Aug. 1	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Sept. 1	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Oct. 1	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Nov. 1	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Dec. 1	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Average 1924	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1924.								
	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.3	3.1	-	3.1	3.0

1925								
Jan. 1	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Feb. 1	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Mar. 1	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Apr. 1	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
May 1	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
June 1	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
July 1	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
Aug. 1	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Sept. 1	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Oct. 1	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Nov. 1	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Average 1925	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1925.								
	14.1	1.0	12.5	1.2	3.4	1.3	3.3	3.1

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES - Concluded.

(Note:- These indexes are recalculated upon the averages for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1926								
Jan. 1	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	80.5	55.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1	89.5	91.6	95.7	92.7	81.5	55.7	91.9	91.7
Mar. 1	90.3	93.5	96.2	90.3	81.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Apr. 1	94.3	96.0	95.9	88.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	95.5
May 1	91.2	101.5	93.2	97.5	92.2	103.1	94.9	101.1
June 1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	91.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.3	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.3	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	103.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Average 1926	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1926.	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.1
1927								
Jan. 1	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	103.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Average 1927	103.0	111.5	108.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1927.	13.9	1.3	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.8
1928								
Jan. 1	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	84.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	121.9	103.8	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.7	110.2	120.8	112.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	113.4	117.3	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	121.6	112.8	123.0	117.3	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	120.4	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	122.4	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	121.0	117.0	119.8	121.4	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	124.6	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	112.9	127.1	142.5	116.8	102.6
Average 1928	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	114.0	137.7	110.1	104.3
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1928.	13.4	1.1	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.8	3.4	2.7

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

These indexes are recalculated upon the averages for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
1									
1	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6	88.8
2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8	91.2
1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	83.5	54.7	80.5	91.3	89.1
1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8	85.1
1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5	85.1
1	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8	87.7
1	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0	88.6
1	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7	90.0
1	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4	89.8
1	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7	91.3
1	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3	91.3
1	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5	88.3
average 1921	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
relative weight of employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1921.	55.4	2.8	6.5	3.2	15.4	7.7	1.3	7.7	100.0
2									
1	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1	78.8
1	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6	79.9
1	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5	82.9
1	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9	81.8
1	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4	84.3
1	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3	90.3
1	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0	92.2
1	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4	94.2
1	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1	94.8
1	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2	95.8
1	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1	97.0
1	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2	96.3
average 1922	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
relative weight of employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1922	55.5	4.0	6.0	2.7	14.8	8.0	1.5	7.5	100.0
3									
1	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4	87.3
1	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0	90.6
1	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2	91.0
1	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5	88.7
1	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0	92.5
1	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2	98.5
1	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6	100.7
1	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0	101.4
1	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3	101.2
1	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	105.3	105.4	95.1	92.5	100.7
1	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4	100.0
1	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0	96.9
average 1923	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
relative weight of employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1923.	55.3	4.3	6.1	2.8	14.5	8.1	1.6	7.3	100.0
4									
1	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6	89.8
1	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.5	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5	91.7
1	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5	91.8
1	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3	90.4
1	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2	92.9
1	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8	96.4
1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4	97.1
1	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0	95.8
1	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4	94.2
1	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4	95.9
1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1	94.1
1	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3	91.9
average 1924	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
relative weight of employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1924.	54.0	4.5	6.1	3.0	14.7	8.0	1.8	7.9	100.0

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES- Concluded.

Note: These indexes are recalculated upon the averages for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the (the indicated).

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
25									
Jan. 1	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3	84.9
Feb. 1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5	87.1
Mar. 1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3	88.1
Apr. 1	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9	88.3
May 1	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2	91.9
June 1	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1	95.6
July 1	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1	98.0
Aug. 1	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3	97.5
Sept. 1	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8	97.8
Oct. 1	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9	99.5
Nov. 1	96.5	118.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2	98.3
Dec. 1	95.3	139.2	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1	96.5
Average 1925	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1925	55.3	3.9	5.6	3.0	14.2	8.4	1.7	7.9	100.0
1	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3	90.7
2	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4	91.8
3	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8	92.6
4	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4	92.5
5	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3	95.4
6	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7	102.2
7	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6	105.0
8	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2	105.5
9	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1	106.2
10	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0	106.5
11	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9	104.0
12	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9	102.3
Average 1926	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1926	55.4	3.9	5.6	3.0	13.4	9.2	1.7	7.8	100.0
1	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9	95.9
2	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2	96.6
3	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2	97.5
4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3	97.4
5	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4	101.8
6	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.3	121.3	105.4	104.8	107.2
7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0	109.7
8	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3	110.5
9	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4	111.0
10	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4	110.3
11	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9	108.8
12	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2	108.1
Average 1927	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1927	53.9	4.8	5.5	2.9	13.2	9.7	1.8	8.2	100.0
1	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4	100.7
2	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0	102.0
3	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7	102.6
4	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1	102.3
5	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7	106.8
6	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7	113.8
7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3	117.7
8	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3	119.3
9	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0	119.1
10	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1	118.8
11	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3	118.9
12	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	116.7
Average 1928	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1928	53.7	4.5	5.3	2.8	12.9	10.6	1.8	8.4	100.0

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to infinity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is not stable.

[illegible]

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928.

Note:-These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, the relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Jan.1 1924	Feb.1 1924	Mar.1 1924	Apr.1 1924	May 1 1924	June 1 1924	Relative weight June 1, 1924.
Manufacturing	86.7	91.9	93.1	93.6	94.9	95.7	54.7
Animal products - edible	81.9	83.5	83.1	85.4	89.1	99.9	2.0
Fur and products	116.0	108.8	105.3	94.1	95.5	94.9	.1
Leather and products	95.5	102.7	103.4	103.0	101.1	97.5	2.0
Lumber and products	74.4	79.3	81.7	83.4	91.1	106.1	7.1
Rough and dressed lumber	70.9	73.1	74.4	75.7	89.1	111.8	5.0
Furniture	78.1	89.1	92.2	92.5	91.5	90.4	1.0
Other lumber products	70.3	67.3	78.7	100.0	83.8	93.2	1.1
Musical instruments	80.5	88.9	81.8	85.7	84.6	79.8	.3
Plant products - edible	118.2	88.7	89.9	89.1	90.2	89.9	3.2
Pulp and paper products	99.9	92.0	92.5	91.1	91.0	92.8	6.5
Pulp and paper	94.2	86.3	87.9	85.5	85.7	89.4	3.3
Paper products	70.5	96.4	97.2	98.6	96.0	94.1	.7
Printing and publishing	107.4	98.7	97.6	97.1	97.2	97.3	2.5
Rubber products	57.4	81.9	84.6	85.9	87.1	86.4	1.3
Textile products	92.6	93.3	93.1	93.6	92.2	88.8	8.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.4	83.3	97.8	90.4	88.7	83.0	2.7
Hosiery and knit goods	73.9	88.3	88.8	88.1	87.2	84.9	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	65.5	102.5	101.6	102.2	99.4	97.8	2.7
Other textile products	119.9	95.7	96.4	93.8	94.9	95.7	1.0
Plant products, n.e.s.	90.2	102.1	97.5	92.5	98.2	97.8	1.5
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food distillates and extracts	105.3	113.1	115.2	111.3	103.5	105.1	.1
Chemical and allied products	100.8	101.3	101.7	103.1	104.2	103.0	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	80.8	83.2	82.3	88.0	91.9	94.5	1.2
Electric current	93.6	92.8	92.0	92.8	95.2	102.5	1.5
Electrical apparatus	86.3	90.4	90.4	89.6	91.8	89.9	1.1
Iron and steel products	90.0	97.4	100.1	101.5	100.6	98.1	14.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	94.7	101.9	116.1	118.1	118.4	114.0	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	95.0	98.3	98.2	98.4	96.5	93.2	1.1
Agricultural implements	64.9	72.3	75.0	73.7	72.1	70.6	.7
Land vehicles	96.1	102.8	103.8	105.6	105.8	103.0	7.6
Automobiles and Parts	76.5	90.6	97.2	100.2	100.4	90.8	1.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	74.6	106.9	111.5	111.3	111.3	103.8	.4
Heating appliances	87.3	89.0	95.3	97.4	95.1	93.5	.6
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	82.1	86.8	97.3	98.7	97.9	90.6	.6
Foundry and machine shop products	81.0	91.7	88.9	97.4	100.5	91.5	.5
Other iron and steel products	84.6	92.7	93.5	93.7	93.8	91.7	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	79.9	84.0	87.6	87.0	87.8	86.5	1.4
Mineral products	89.3	88.7	91.7	92.5	99.1	102.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	92.2	100.0	99.7	100.6	99.4	96.7	.5
Mining	166.2	175.1	163.9	97.8	98.1	96.6	2.1
Quarrying	105.1	108.8	104.3	104.1	108.1	103.5	5.9
Coal	113.0	118.5	109.4	109.0	112.9	110.2	3.4
Metallic ores	92.6	95.9	97.7	97.9	99.7	105.4	1.8
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	87.9	83.8	85.2	85.4	94.1	97.7	.7
Communications	89.5	89.3	90.5	91.0	93.0	94.5	2.9
Telegraphs	88.6	85.7	84.4	85.2	90.8	92.4	.6
Telephones	89.8	90.4	92.3	92.6	93.6	94.8	2.3
Transportation	99.1	95.7	95.2	95.7	97.8	101.6	14.2
Street railways and cartage	104.3	98.4	97.9	96.1	100.4	101.2	2.5
Team railways	103.4	100.3	98.8	97.8	98.3	100.2	10.0
Shipping and stevedoring	67.8	66.9	71.1	84.9	86.7	110.2	1.7
Construction and maintenance	60.6	58.1	57.0	56.1	68.2	90.4	11.4
Building	62.3	56.3	50.4	53.4	59.9	74.4	3.1
Highway	49.1	26.4	27.3	33.9	35.5	61.0	1.9
Railway	66.2	70.6	73.0	67.0	86.6	113.2	6.4
Services	89.1	88.8	88.7	90.2	90.3	95.1	3.9
Hotels and restaurants	91.4	89.4	90.6	90.2	89.1	93.5	1.1
Professional	95.9	98.9	93.5	93.9	97.0	96.3	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	83.7	84.9	85.2	89.3	89.7	89.8	.6
Retail	98.6	90.5	90.5	90.3	91.2	91.3	6.9
Wholesale	99.9	88.0	87.9	87.7	88.5	89.5	4.4
	96.3	95.1	95.1	95.1	96.1	96.4	2.5
INDUSTRIES	39.8	91.7	91.8	90.4	92.9	96.4	100.0

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TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928 - Continued.

te: These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.)

Industries	Relative Average Weight						Jan. 1-	
	July 1 1924	Aug. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1924	Dec. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1924
Manufacturing								
Animal products - edible	103.2	103.3	103.5	92.7	91.3	88.7	54.0	92.4
Food products	103.3	103.3	103.2	99.9	95.1	94.2	1.9	93.2
Leather and products	98.4	102.4	102.2	103.7	101.3	103.3	1.1	101.9
Lumber and products	103.4	110.5	109.9	107.4	94.3	96.5	2.2	98.0
Rough and dressed lumber	122.2	121.5	122.6	117.7	97.9	77.1	3.4	96.2
Furniture	84.3	82.5	78.6	87.3	90.9	92.5	1.0	87.6
Other lumber products	110.1	117.5	108.2	50.3	20.8	34.6	1.1	77.9
Physical instruments	77.2	80.4	86.7	90.3	95.6	94.4	.4	85.5
Plant products - edible	92.6	100.4	93.9	108.1	93.1	102.1	3.8	96.4
Clip and paper products	92.2	92.2	92.7	93.3	92.6	90.9	6.8	92.8
Pulp and paper	89.5	89.8	89.9	78.0	85.5	87.7	3.2	88.0
Paper products	91.9	89.7	95.1	99.7	97.4	97.8	.8	93.7
Printing and publishing	96.2	96.3	95.8	98.8	99.1	98.7	2.8	98.4
Rubber products	81.2	77.9	77.0	76.1	79.5	83.3	1.4	79.9
Textile products	87.3	84.9	86.0	92.0	92.4	88.8	8.6	90.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	79.1	79.7	79.1	85.8	87.8	86.1	3.1	85.8
Hosiery and knit goods	85.9	76.8	80.5	84.3	86.7	86.9	1.7	84.4
Armaments and personal furnishings								
Other textile products	97.7	95.9	98.3	103.3	100.4	90.2	2.6	96.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	89.8	87.3	86.5	94.9	95.5	97.6	1.2	95.7
Tobacco	100.3	100.4	101.1	103.4	103.6	103.8	1.6	99.2
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Distillates and extracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	108.1	107.5	105.7	111.9	116.6	121.9	.1	110.4
Clay, glass and stone products	99.8	97.0	98.1	98.5	97.8	95.0	.8	100.0
Electric current	96.1	93.8	91.7	88.8	87.9	82.9	1.1	88.5
Electrical apparatus	102.5	104.7	105.5	104.3	106.7	105.0	1.6	99.8
Iron and steel products	87.5	85.6	86.6	90.5	94.2	99.4	1.3	90.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	94.2	89.9	81.3	82.5	82.3	82.3	13.6	91.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	94.9	93.4	69.4	77.8	73.7	72.9	1.2	95.4
Agricultural implements	90.5	88.0	86.8	87.7	86.3	86.1	1.0	92.1
Trucks and vehicles	67.3	60.4	43.4	43.0	45.7	52.7	.6	62.2
Automobiles and parts	103.2	96.1	86.0	85.5	83.0	87.1	6.7	96.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	83.6	77.8	50.8	57.8	77.4	77.5	.7	84.2
Heating appliances	127.7	100.7	91.2	97.5	86.7	82.2	.4	100.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	86.5	90.7	94.0	95.4	97.6	95.2	.6	93.1
Laundry and machine shop products	85.3	83.9	73.1	80.3	79.8	73.6	.6	86.2
Other iron and steel products	71.3	82.5	76.9	80.7	72.4	82.9	.6	85.4
Non-ferrous metal products	85.1	85.0	84.9	87.7	86.5	84.2	1.9	88.7
Chemical products	86.3	82.4	80.2	80.0	80.2	78.2	1.4	83.3
Miscellaneous	102.0	103.2	103.2	103.2	100.8	98.1	1.3	97.9
Engineering	94.5	86.5	93.5	93.4	94.5	94.0	.5	95.4
Mining	73.4	66.0	79.0	96.4	129.4	153.6	4.5	116.7
Metallurgical	104.5	104.0	103.7	103.6	105.1	103.3	6.1	105.3
Metallurgical ores	104.5	101.7	104.0	102.8	105.5	106.6	3.6	108.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	103.9	107.5	100.0	102.4	102.9	100.6	1.8	100.5
Communications	93.4	93.4	97.9	97.9	97.1	88.1	.7	91.8
Telegraphs	96.0	97.9	97.1	95.5	95.6	94.0	3.0	93.7
Telephones	92.9	94.9	97.2	92.6	91.1	88.7	.6	90.1
Transportation	96.8	93.8	97.2	96.4	96.8	96.3	2.4	94.7
Street railways and cartage	101.6	102.3	90.6	100.7	99.9	99.9	14.7	99.1
Steam railways	101.2	102.2	101.4	103.3	103.0	101.4	2.7	100.9
Docking and stevedoring	102.8	101.8	99.5	99.0	99.2	97.3	10.0	99.9
Construction and maintenance	96.6	100.0	98.0	100.0	96.2	109.9	2.0	91.1
Building	103.0	106.2	101.4	96.6	88.9	71.5	8.0	80.3
Highway	81.7	80.0	83.2	84.7	82.1	74.7	3.0	71.2
Railway	114.6	126.6	126.5	118.9	108.5	64.0	1.1	74.4
Trucks	125.9	133.9	103.9	92.2	89.1	72.4	3.9	90.1
Hotels and restaurants	102.0	102.8	101.5	96.1	91.2	89.5	1.8	93.8
Professional	111.3	111.3	110.0	99.0	91.6	90.5	1.0	93.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	96.2	95.5	87.3	96.3	95.9	90.5	.2	94.8
Mail	91.4	89.8	90.8	91.2	80.0	87.8	.6	88.5
Retail	91.4	91.0	91.4	92.4	93.1	98.3	7.9	92.5
Wholesale	88.3	87.3	85.1	89.5	90.1	98.1	5.1	90.3
	97.4	97.3	97.8	98.2	99.1	98.9	2.8	96.9
INDUSTRIES	97.1	95.3	94.2	95.0	94.1	91.9	100.0	93.4

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928, Continued.

Note: These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Jan.1 1925	Feb.1 1925	Mar.1 1925	Apr.1 1925	May 1 1925	June 1 1925	Relative Weight June 1, 1925
Manufacturing	81.7	85.8	88.6	91.2	93.7	95.6	55.9
Animal products - edible	89.8	87.2	83.2	84.3	95.0	104.3	2.0
Fur and products	94.2	85.8	85.0	83.5	90.4	92.5	.1
Leather and products	92.8	95.4	96.7	96.8	89.9	89.7	2.0
Timber and products	70.0	75.1	77.7	82.9	97.3	103.6	7.1
Rough and dressed lumber	65.0	67.5	70.3	75.8	97.4	116.1	5.0
Furniture	75.7	89.1	89.6	92.9	92.4	90.2	1.0
Other lumber products	81.7	83.7	92.1	97.8	103.7	95.2	1.1
Musical instruments	82.2	80.3	81.9	81.4	81.8	78.7	.3
Plant products - edible	87.9	87.6	90.9	91.5	90.8	91.2	3.2
Pulp and paper products	88.2	89.2	89.8	90.4	91.9	93.1	6.6
Pulp and paper	79.7	82.1	84.9	85.3	87.9	90.0	3.3
Paper products	90.4	93.7	92.7	96.2	95.5	97.6	.8
Printing and publishing	98.1	97.7	95.9	95.8	96.5	97.2	2.5
Rubber products	80.9	87.6	90.5	93.6	95.2	97.1	1.6
Textile products	86.2	92.4	94.5	97.1	96.2	94.6	8.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	88.3	92.7	94.6	97.0	96.2	94.7	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods	80.1	84.8	87.4	89.9	88.9	89.1	1.6
Shoes and personal furnishings	85.0	95.7	96.5	101.4	99.2	96.6	2.7
Other textile products	92.6	98.3	100.0	99.7	102.2	99.0	1.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	76.9	95.5	96.1	90.7	98.0	101.5	1.5
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food distillates and extracts	138.7	150.2	114.8	105.6	95.2	95.7	.1
Chemical and allied products	90.8	94.0	96.1	97.9	99.9	95.5	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	70.0	67.9	69.6	76.6	84.5	90.9	1.1
Electric current	102.1	99.2	97.1	98.0	102.5	105.1	1.6
Electrical apparatus	96.9	94.1	92.8	90.9	89.2	88.6	1.1
Iron and steel products	74.3	80.8	87.7	92.4	92.9	92.9	14.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	63.2	73.5	90.6	101.8	102.3	102.0	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	83.1	86.7	87.6	89.8	90.8	94.3	1.1
Agricultural implements	49.3	56.2	60.6	70.2	68.8	69.6	.8
Land vehicles	78.3	85.6	93.4	95.7	97.1	95.7	7.0
Automobiles and parts	41.2	50.0	84.7	91.1	91.9	91.7	1.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64.6	81.4	93.2	105.8	106.8	122.2	.6
Heating appliances	77.1	76.8	87.7	93.5	94.0	94.6	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	62.3	73.9	73.5	75.1	76.8	77.7	.6
Foundry and machine shop products	86.5	82.2	85.1	95.0	90.7	88.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	78.6	82.2	84.8	88.6	90.5	89.0	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	75.3	78.2	81.4	82.1	82.2	82.0	1.4
Mineral products	91.5	91.7	93.4	94.5	100.7	105.0	1.3
Miscellaneous	90.0	91.4	94.6	95.7	97.2	95.7	.5
Mining	150.5	156.7	146.2	85.7	85.6	92.6	2.6
Quarrying	101.6	97.4	97.2	98.5	98.6	98.8	5.6
Coal	107.5	100.0	98.8	98.6	96.1	94.5	3.1
Metallic ores	98.4	100.1	102.2	103.1	104.6	102.5	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	74.1	70.9	70.3	77.9	86.0	98.3	.8
Communications	93.6	92.4	91.3	92.4	94.0	94.6	2.9
Telegraphs	87.6	83.1	83.2	84.6	90.4	94.7	.6
Telephones	95.2	94.9	93.5	94.6	94.8	94.6	2.3
Transportation	91.4	90.9	90.1	91.0	92.6	97.1	13.7
Street railways and cartage	95.4	94.8	94.8	95.1	97.8	98.7	2.4
Steam railways	94.7	95.0	95.1	92.5	92.3	95.2	9.4
Shipping and stevedoring	67.7	62.6	67.3	77.2	87.4	105.8	1.9
Construction and maintenance	57.2	60.3	58.8	59.4	77.1	95.6	10.3
Building	57.1	55.8	57.4	62.4	70.1	76.8	3.0
Highway	45.6	53.8	46.7	48.7	59.1	100.6	1.7
Railway	61.7	67.9	65.1	63.1	90.0	109.8	5.6
Hotels and restaurants	89.5	89.2	88.7	90.0	91.8	97.2	1.8
Professional	89.5	90.4	90.7	90.4	90.5	100.0	1.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	99.2	96.7	94.7	96.6	98.2	100.0	.2
Laundries	86.7	87.8	86.6	88.6	91.0	91.1	.6
Trade	95.3	93.5	91.3	92.9	94.2	93.1	7.2
Retail	95.3	91.9	89.3	91.3	93.4	92.5	4.7
Wholesale	96.0	96.5	95.0	95.9	95.9	94.2	2.5
INDUSTRIES	84.9	87.1	88.1	88.3	91.9	95.6	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928 - Continued.

(Note: These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Relative Weight	Averages
	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	Dec. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1925
Manufacturing	96.4	95.8	96.8	98.8	96.5	95.3	55.3	93.0
Animal products - edible	108.5	108.9	107.3	103.5	101.9	96.9	1.9	97.6
Fur and products	96.1	86.6	98.6	106.6	108.5	113.3	.1	95.5
Leather and products	89.0	89.8	92.2	95.9	96.9	97.6	2.1	93.6
Lumber and products	115.6	115.9	114.5	112.9	99.7	86.2	5.5	96.4
Rough and dressed lumber	126.5	127.5	124.4	121.5	100.7	81.1	3.3	97.8
Furniture	93.6	89.1	91.6	94.8	96.6	100.1	1.0	91.3
Other lumber products	95.7	97.6	98.7	98.0	98.3	92.0	1.2	95.0
Musical instruments	78.3	76.6	86.9	94.3	98.6	98.6	.4	85.0
Plant products - edible	98.5	101.3	106.0	115.6	106.1	104.3	3.6	97.6
Pulp and paper products	94.2	93.6	94.9	94.8	94.3	94.5	6.7	92.4
Pulp and paper	92.5	91.8	93.2	92.2	90.5	89.0	3.2	88.3
Paper products	93.3	92.2	96.5	99.6	99.6	102.5	.8	95.8
Printing and publishing	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.3	98.0	99.8	2.7	90.9
Rubber products	99.4	101.8	102.9	105.4	100.9	107.4	1.7	96.9
Textile products	94.4	94.6	94.7	96.4	97.0	97.7	9.0	94.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	93.9	95.1	94.2	96.2	97.8	100.2	3.4	95.1
Hosiery and knit goods	89.0	88.7	90.3	91.8	96.4	95.8	1.8	83.5
Garments and personal furnishings	97.7	98.1	98.0	100.4	97.6	94.3	2.6	96.7
Other textile products	97.3	94.8	94.9	95.0	93.2	101.5	1.2	97.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	102.4	104.4	105.8	105.5	105.5	106.5	1.5	99.1
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	89.0	71.4	73.5	81.6	105.6	105.4	.1	102.2
Chemicals and allied products	95.0	93.4	94.9	95.5	95.4	96.9	.8	95.4
Clay, glass and stone products	95.2	93.0	91.9	91.9	91.5	91.2	1.1	84.5
Electric current	107.3	110.9	109.8	106.6	104.9	99.0	1.5	103.5
Electrical apparatus	88.5	88.7	88.1	94.8	97.1	96.6	1.2	92.2
Iron and steel products	90.3	86.1	88.0	92.3	92.2	92.6	14.6	88.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	85.9	77.5	81.9	100.7	104.1	94.6	1.5	89.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	94.2	93.5	94.6	96.7	92.4	93.5	1.1	91.4
Agricultural implements	72.2	70.4	69.7	72.7	77.3	81.0	.8	68.2
Land vehicles	92.8	86.9	90.0	93.8	91.8	93.0	6.8	91.2
Automobiles and parts	87.3	64.4	86.0	97.5	91.6	88.8	.9	80.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	111.9	97.4	96.6	91.6	86.2	103.9	.5	96.8
Heating appliances	95.0	92.6	96.1	99.8	102.6	101.2	.6	92.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	80.0	78.3	79.9	80.7	80.8	80.5	.6	76.6
Foundry and machine shop products	87.4	86.5	87.9	89.0	91.6	94.6	.7	83.8
Other iron and steel products	91.5	91.6	90.0	92.5	93.2	93.7	2.0	88.9
Non-ferrous metal products	81.9	85.2	86.1	89.0	87.5	95.9	1.8	83.9
Mineral products	105.8	107.7	105.9	104.5	103.0	100.1	1.2	100.3
Miscellaneous	93.2	93.4	93.4	95.4	94.7	94.1	.5	94.1
Mining	69.0	60.5	69.5	89.4	119.9	139.2	3.9	105.4
Coal	101.7	102.1	98.0	100.6	101.7	101.3	5.6	99.8
Metallic ores	95.1	96.3	89.6	96.6	99.5	92.4	3.4	97.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	106.2	104.7	106.0	99.3	101.1	96.6	1.4	102.1
Communications	107.3	109.3	105.1	107.6	100.8	95.5	.8	91.9
Telegraphs	96.7	99.8	98.6	98.1	97.3	96.8	3.0	95.5
Telephones	98.5	105.8	101.7	98.4	96.4	95.5	.6	93.3
Transportation	96.3	98.2	97.8	98.0	97.5	97.2	2.4	96.1
Street railways and cartage	98.1	100.2	100.4	102.8	103.0	101.4	14.2	96.6
Team railways	98.1	98.3	101.5	105.3	102.9	99.9	2.5	98.6
Shipping and stevedoring	97.9	99.2	99.4	101.1	100.6	100.2	9.8	96.8
Construction and maintenance	99.5	108.1	104.4	108.0	116.2	109.6	1.9	92.9
Building	115.0	110.6	107.7	104.1	94.6	78.7	8.4	84.9
Highway	84.7	90.5	92.1	93.0	88.0	81.5	3.1	75.8
Railway	186.8	154.9	164.1	143.4	124.7	84.8	1.4	101.1
Prices	117.5	111.5	102.4	101.1	91.2	75.8	3.9	88.1
Hotels and restaurants	102.7	105.6	105.2	100.6	93.9	90.6	1.7	95.4
Professional	110.0	115.7	115.7	105.8	94.0	88.8	.9	98.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	97.5	95.1	94.1	97.9	98.4	96.6	.2	97.1
Trade	92.8	92.6	91.8	93.4	92.2	91.2	.6	90.5
Retail	93.1	94.3	94.8	95.9	99.2	103.1	7.9	95.1
Wholesale	92.6	93.5	93.2	93.7	98.7	104.6	5.3	94.2
	93.9	95.9	98.0	100.3	100.2	100.3	2.6	96.8
INDUSTRIES	98.0	97.5	97.8	99.5	98.3	96.5	100.0	93.6

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928, Continued.

Note: These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Jan.1 1926	Feb.1 1926	Mar.1 1926	Apr.1 1926	May 1 1926	June 1 1926	Relative Weight June 1, 1926
Manufacturing	90.0	93.0	94.9	96.6	98.8	101.6	55.6
Animal products - edible	91.3	87.1	86.6	88.0	97.6	109.0	2.0
Fur and products	96.9	91.7	94.4	95.8	96.7	101.0	.1
Leather and products	93.5	96.8	100.7	100.6	97.6	92.3	1.9
Lumber and products	77.3	81.1	83.3	87.3	94.2	110.2	6.6
Rough and dressed lumber	71.1	72.7	75.0	80.0	90.2	115.0	4.4
Furniture	88.2	96.7	98.9	99.3	101.5	100.8	1.0
Other lumber products	88.9	95.8	97.9	99.5	101.8	102.9	1.2
Musical instruments	95.7	85.4	91.9	92.8	95.3	95.8	.4
Plant products - edible	91.9	92.7	92.1	91.8	91.4	93.7	3.1
Pulp and paper products	93.0	95.2	94.7	95.3	97.1	100.0	6.7
Pulp and paper	87.5	90.6	91.0	93.0	96.2	101.3	3.5
Paper products	95.3	95.9	98.5	98.9	98.7	98.3	.7
Printing and publishing	99.8	101.4	98.9	97.6	98.2	99.0	2.5
Rubber products	106.6	104.3	105.6	99.3	94.5	97.3	1.5
Textile products	94.4	98.6	99.6	101.2	100.3	98.9	8.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	98.9	100.1	99.4	100.3	100.3	100.2	2.1
Hosiery and knit goods	89.0	94.6	97.4	99.4	100.4	99.9	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	90.6	99.2	100.3	102.4	99.7	97.0	2.5
Other textile products	98.8	100.1	102.6	101.7	102.9	98.9	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	88.0	92.0	92.5	98.5	105.1	101.7	1.4
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food distillates and extracts	102.6	103.2	119.2	105.8	88.1	99.9	.0
Chemicals and allied products	92.4	96.2	98.6	100.7	101.4	103.1	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	79.9	75.7	81.4	90.4	100.1	105.8	1.2
Electric current	97.2	94.1	93.5	93.7	95.3	99.8	1.4
Electrical apparatus	93.5	93.8	94.1	93.5	93.6	94.5	1.1
Iron and steel products	86.7	93.6	97.8	100.5	102.9	104.2	15.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	95.4	92.8	93.4	99.2	103.5	105.3	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	92.3	95.5	96.1	98.8	100.1	99.5	1.1
Agricultural implements	85.7	90.0	94.0	96.2	99.8	100.9	1.0
Land vehicles	85.9	94.3	100.0	102.4	105.6	106.6	7.4
Automobiles and parts	52.6	87.0	104.9	108.7	113.2	113.1	1.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	103.9	97.4	96.8	100.3	101.0	111.3	.4
Heating appliances	89.6	92.4	94.2	98.2	101.4	101.7	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	80.7	89.5	96.1	98.4	100.9	102.4	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	87.7	96.2	102.3	106.2	99.6	100.1	.7
Other iron and steel products	88.0	92.2	96.5	97.0	98.5	100.4	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	88.5	91.0	94.6	96.4	97.9	95.2	1.6
Mineral products	94.0	96.2	96.4	96.1	102.3	101.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	91.7	95.5	95.1	96.9	99.9	100.0	.5
Mining	129.2	145.5	139.0	79.2	72.7	96.4	2.6
Quarrying	100.9	98.4	93.0	92.5	93.0	96.5	5.0
Coal	106.3	101.7	95.0	92.8	91.3	94.6	2.9
Metallic ores	94.7	94.9	92.5	92.8	94.8	95.1	1.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	89.5	90.9	84.5	89.6	95.2	105.2	.8
Communications	95.6	95.1	94.7	95.0	99.5	100.4	2.9
Telegraphs	91.1	88.0	88.6	88.6	96.3	102.6	.6
Telephones	96.8	97.0	96.2	96.8	100.3	99.9	2.3
Transportation	95.9	93.4	92.3	93.4	94.9	102.1	13.5
Street railways and cartage	96.6	95.9	96.4	96.6	97.8	100.8	2.3
Steam railways	99.6	96.1	95.1	94.6	95.4	98.5	9.1
Shipping and stevedoring	74.9	76.1	72.4	82.5	88.5	124.6	2.1
Construction and maintenance	63.4	61.0	65.6	69.8	82.6	114.5	11.6
Building	68.3	69.5	67.8	81.7	90.6	104.3	3.8
Highway	46.0	30.5	25.4	26.7	60.8	97.4	1.6
Railway	66.0	65.4	78.2	75.8	85.9	128.3	6.2
Trices	90.1	90.1	93.0	94.2	95.7	100.9	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	87.6	88.1	91.6	90.6	92.9	101.0	1.0
Professional	96.7	96.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	100.2	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	91.5	90.7	92.0	97.3	98.0	100.9	.6
Retail	101.3	97.4	95.8	95.4	96.3	96.7	7.0
Wholesale	102.8	96.9	96.0	95.7	96.6	95.6	4.5
Wholesale	98.3	98.6	95.6	94.9	96.2	98.9	2.5
INDUSTRIES	90.7	91.8	92.6	92.5	95.4	102.2	100.0

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C A N A D A

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Supplement to Dominion Bureau of Statistics
(GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH)

ANNUAL REVIEW

of

E M P L O Y M E N T

And payrolls
in

CANADA

1929



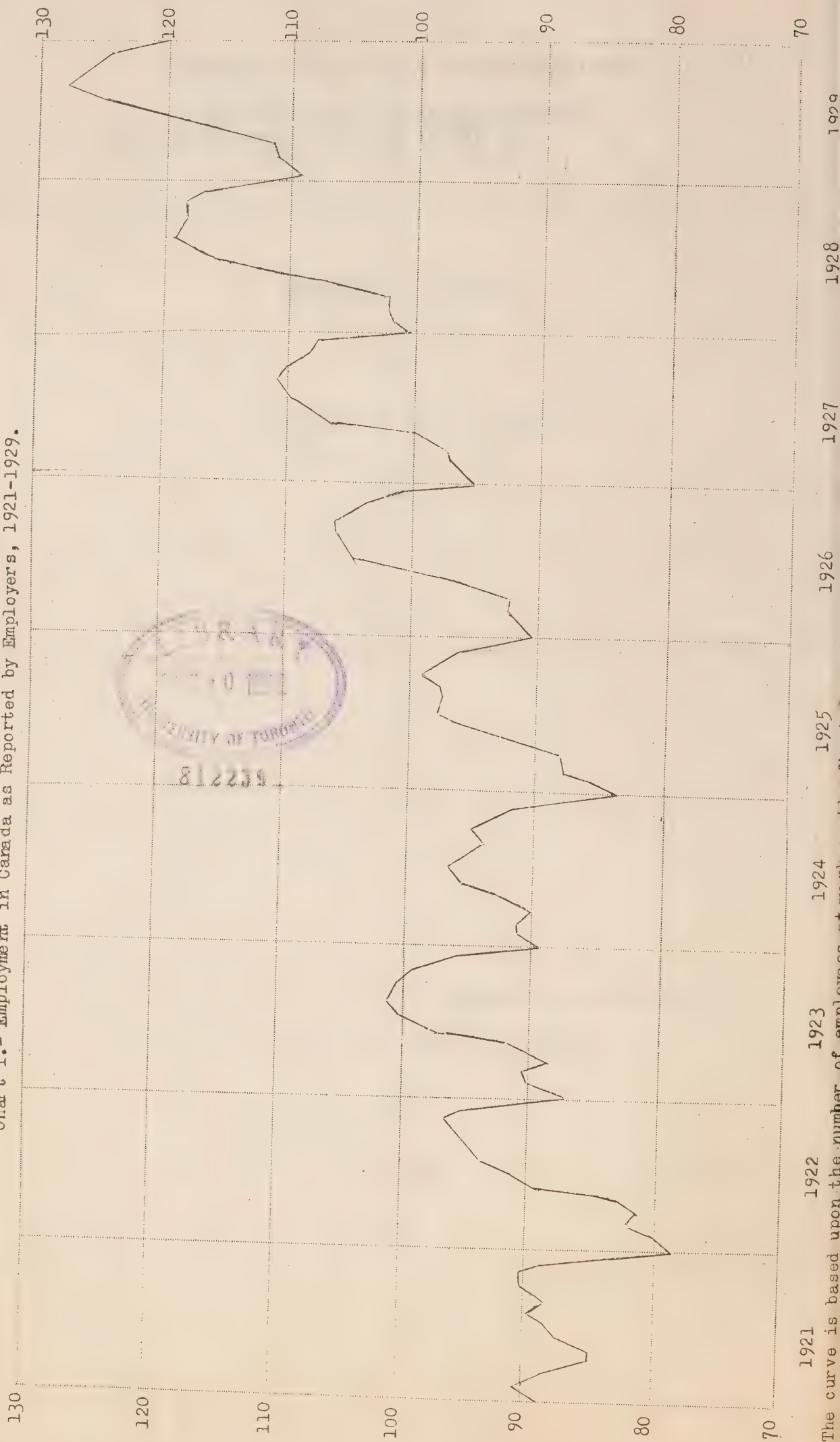
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦

OTTAWA

1930

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1921-1929.



812239
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The curve is based upon the number of employees reported by employers.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1929.

Dominion Statistician:

Chief, General Statistics:

R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment in Canada during 1929 was on the whole in decidedly greater volume than in any other year on record; its fluctuations during the year differed to some extent from those indicated in 1928 and preceding years, and towards the autumn and winter there was a certain amount of unemployment, particularly in the West, as a result of the small harvest and the grain congestion, while the stock market depression also had a retarding influence upon industry. In spite of these unfavourable factors, the number employed by the firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was greater each month than in the same month in 1928, when industrial activity attained its previous maximum. On December 1, 1929, the index, calculated on the average for 1926 as 100, stood at 119.1, and was ten points higher than at the beginning of the year, while it was only slightly lower than the 1928 peak of 119.3 registered on August 1. It was substantially higher than on December 1, 1928, when it stood at 116.7, indicating a gain of 20,000 employees on December 1, 1929, as compared with the same date of 1928. These figures are based upon returns from employers in practically all lines of industry except agriculture, with payrolls aggregating well over a million workers during 1929, so that the high index generally indicates very satisfactory business conditions throughout the Dominion.

Steady improvement was shown from early in January until the end of March, when there was a slight recession due to that fact that Easter last year fell upon March 31; many firms customarily take advantage of the Easter holidays to close their plants for a few days, and when these temporary shutdowns occur at the beginning or end of the month, they are reflected in the index of employment. During April, the upward movement was strongly resumed, and continued until August. From the beginning of September, however, moderate slowing up was in evidence until the end of the year, but, as clearly shown in the chart opposite, the situation continued more favourable than in 1928 and earlier years for which statistics are available. During the period of expanding employment, 174,000 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers, a number greater than in the same period of any other year on record. As is the case in most years, the largest advances during 1929 were shown at the beginning of May and June.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 6,700 firms employing a monthly average of 1,020,635 workers during 1929, their staffs varying between 918,780 on January 1, and 1,097,812 at the beginning of August. The index, calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, reached its peak for the year at that month, standing at 127.8, which is the maximum so far recorded. In 1928, the index was 119.3 on August 1, while that in 1927 was 111.0 on September 1. The index averaged 119.0 during the year under review, as compared with 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6 in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

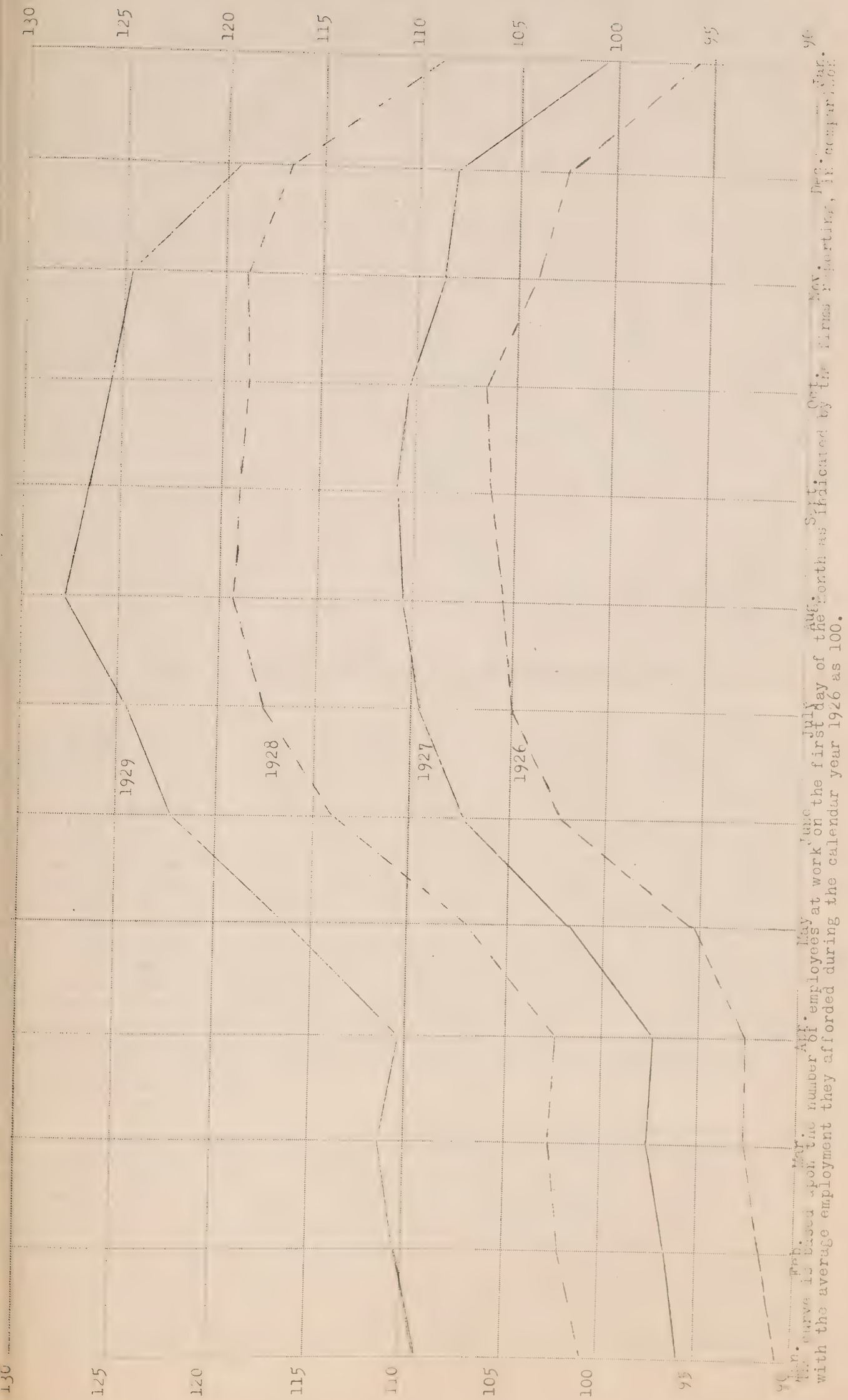
As in the last few years, an outstanding feature of the situation during 1929 was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by the statistics considerably more than doubled between February and August. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, consolidating the favourable position established in 1928, and affording much more employment than in earlier years of the decade. Mining, logging, services, communications and trade were all much more active than in preceding years, employment in these industries attaining the maximum so far reached in this record. Transportation averaged rather higher during 1929 as a whole, although this group was seriously affected towards the latter part of the year by the delay in the movement of the crop.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces generally reported greater activity in 1929 than in 1928. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Prairie Provinces than elsewhere, these two areas indicating more pronounced improvement over the preceding year than was the case in the remaining provinces.

Maritime Provinces.— In the early part of 1928, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed the customary decrease, succeeded by seven months of expansion. At the beginning of September and October, curtailment was noted, but this was less than in the same months in 1928. The trend was again upward on November 1, but further conclusions were indicated in the succeeding month. The index number averaged 114.8 during 1929, as compared with 106.6 in the preceding year, and 105.7 in 1928, when activity

was the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to December 31, 1926, the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, January 1 to December 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.



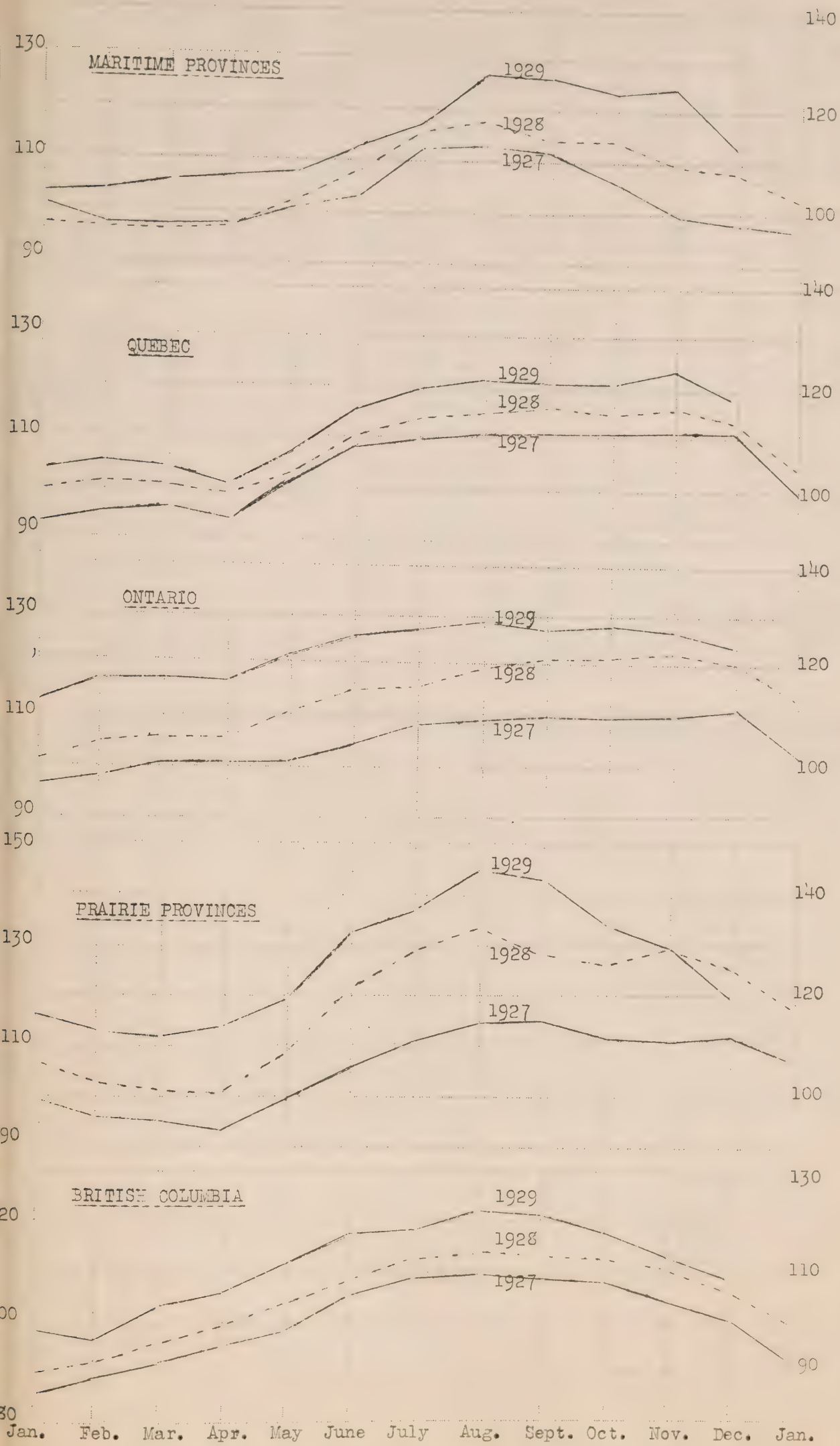
reached its highest levels in the years prior to 1928. Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded a greater volume of employment in 1929 than in 1928, the index averaging over ten points higher. The textile industries, which had been comparatively dull throughout the preceding year, showed gains in 1929; lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel reported a much more favourable situation, the activity in the last named being particularly noteworthy, both in its local effect and as an indication of generally improved conditions in industry. The index in iron and steel averaged 127.7 in 1929, as compared with 109.8 in the preceding year, and with 100 in the basic year, 1926. Despite the tie-up in the movement of grain, which affected the general situation towards the end of the year, transportation afforded more employment than in 1928, the average being several points higher. Construction was considerably brisker throughout the year, and continuation of work on several important projects forecasts further activity during 1930. Services, communications and trade registered a higher level of employment than in any other year of the record. The aggregate payrolls of the 530 reporting firms in the Prairie Provinces averaged 77,007 persons, as compared with 70,772 in the preceding year.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed rather more fluctuations than in 1928; the period of expansion during the summer was shorter, but in this period a larger number of persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms than was the case in the preceding summer, while the situation each month was more favourable than in the corresponding month in any of the last eight years. From the low point of 101.1 on April 1 the index rose to 122.8 at its peak on November 1, and at the beginning of December it was 118.4, or over 15 points higher than on January 1. The labour forces of the 1,526 cooperating employers varied between 249,025 and 309,432 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 281,403 for the twelve months. The mean index was 113.4, as compared with 108.3 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1929 than in the same month of other years for which figures are available. Lumber, iron and steel and other manufactures recorded a materially greater volume of employment than in the preceding year, while rather reduced activity was indicated, on the whole, in textiles, and employment in pulp and paper was practically unchanged. With the continuation of development work in the newly prospected mining areas of Quebec, employment in this industry has been maintained at a high level, but further improvement may be expected when operations are more fully established. Communications, services, transportation and trade were all more active than in 1928; construction, during the greater part of 1929, afforded more employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging a few points higher; this group should be very active in 1930, with the commencement of work on several large power development undertakings, as well as on a number of industrial buildings now projected. Employment in logging camps was in much greater volume than in any other year of the record, forecasting an active season in 1930 in lumber and pulp and paper mills, while the gain in index was also particularly noteworthy.

Ontario.- With only two exceptions, there was uninterrupted improvement from the first of the year until October 1, which brought the index on the latter date to 128.4, the highest in the record. An average staff of 431,044 employees was registered by the 47 firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with the mean of 388,995 in 1928, while the number of employees per establishment averaged 141 compared with 131 in 1928. The index was 123.1 in 1929, or nearly ten points higher than in the preceding year. Manufactures consistently reported a better situation, the index being higher in every month than on the same date in 1928, and also averaging a few points higher than that for manufacturing in Canada as a whole. Employment in iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, electrical apparatus, building material, non-ferrous metal, lumber, textile and other industries showed decided improvement over the preceding year. The general advance in iron and steel products is particularly significant, in view of the dullness of recent months in the automobile trades which are largely centred in Ontario. Nearly all divisions of the iron and steel industry showed expansion during 1929. Operations in logging camps showed a marked increase, having never before been on so large a scale. Mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade employed considerably larger payrolls, the improvement in construction and trade in this province being especially important; the gains in the service group took place chiefly in the hotel and restaurant division, and are in part a result of the immense tourist trade during the vacation months.

Prairie Provinces.- Important expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the payrolls of the employers furnishing data averaged 145,100 persons during the year and the index averaged 126.3, while in 1928 an average payroll of 130,062 workers, and a mean index of 117.9 were recorded. Towards the autumn, the small harvest and the delay in marketing the grain caused a slackening of activity in the Prairie Provinces, affecting more particularly the transportation industries, but also business in general, and resulting in considerable unemployment among agricultural workers, who are not represented in these statistics. Despite these depressing factors, the level of employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was, on the whole, much higher in 1929 than in 1928, when the situation generally was better than in earlier years of the record. Within the manufacturing group, there were important gains in the lumber, iron and steel

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1929.



other industries. Construction work in connection with the development of the power sources of these provinces was maintained at a high level during 1929, and that of a more general nature was also brisk. Highway work was exceedingly active, being facilitated by the favourable weather and labour conditions for this industry which prevailed during the summer.

British Columbia.- The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 86,081 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 80,692. The index averaged 111.5, the highest on record, as compared with 106.4 in 1928. At the end of the year, the employment was some eight points higher than at the beginning. Practically all groups of the manufacturing division showed heightened activity, the increases in pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel plants being most noteworthy. Mining, transportation, communications, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of 1929 than in 1928, while slight gains were shown in construction. The improvement in logging is important, as this and the lumbering group had been quiet in recent years.

Index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1926 in Table 1, while the course of employment in these areas during 1927, 1928 and 1929 is depicted in Chart 3; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES .

Employment in the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made showed improvement during 1929 as compared with 1928 and previous years of the record. Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Hamilton and Quebec City reported higher index numbers of employment than was the case elsewhere, while Hamilton, the Border Cities and Toronto showed the greatest gains over the preceding year.

Montreal.- The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,184 persons, as compared with an average of 125,545 on the payrolls of the employers receiving data in 1928; the mean index, at 115.3, was over seven points higher than that for the preceding year. Almost uninterrupted increases were indicated from early in January to November 1, followed by the customary contraction on December 1. Manufacturing as a whole reported marked gains, especially in vegetable food, printing and publishing, alcohol, distilled and malt liquor and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, textile factories registered a lower average of employment. Communications and trade generally showed a much better situation than in 1928 or any other year of the record; in transportation and construction the index numbers averaged practically the same as in 1928, but were higher than in previous years for which data are available.

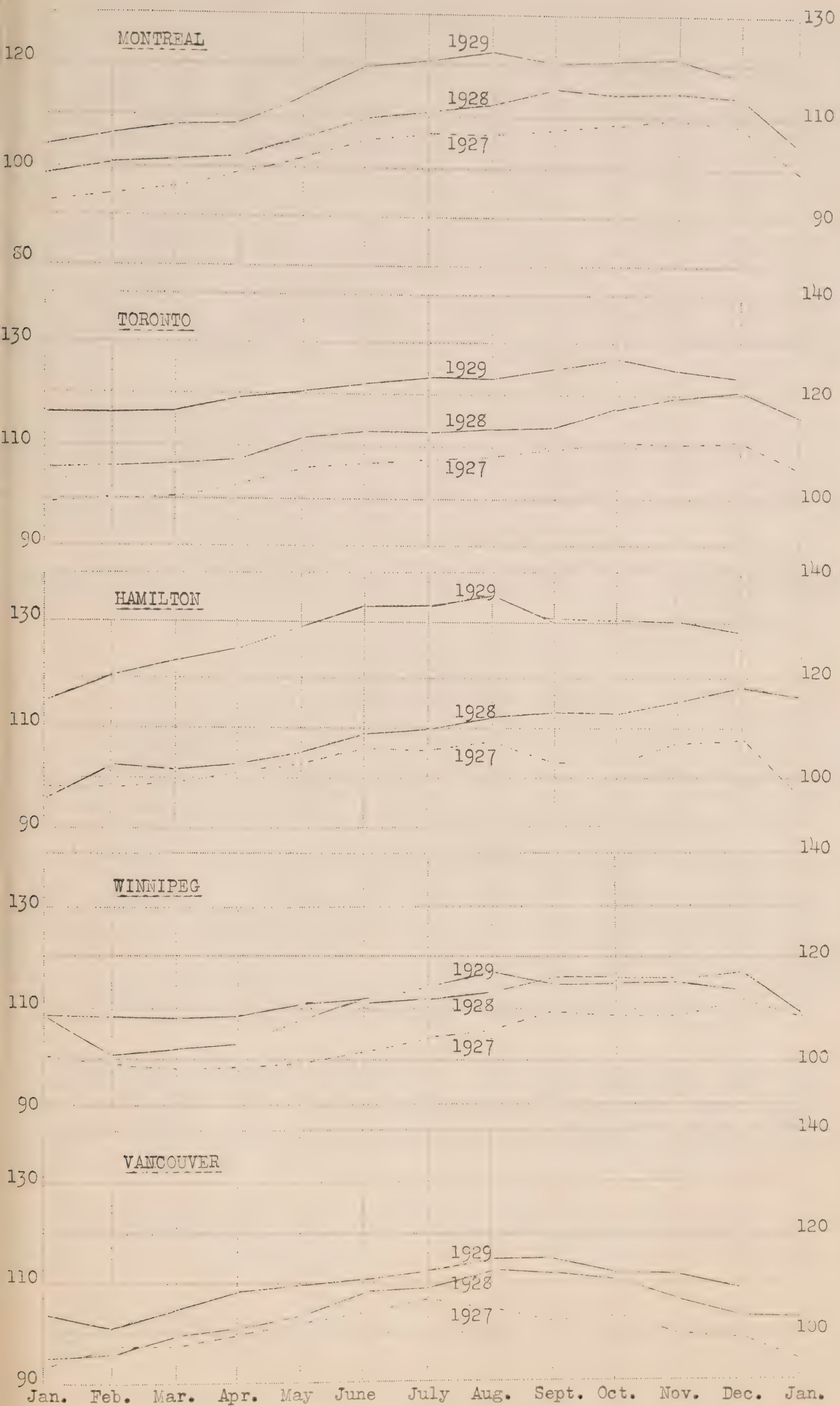
Quebec.- Considerable fluctuations were indicated in Quebec, but the index averaged higher than in earlier years of the record. From the low point of 112.8 on January 1, it rose to its maximum of 136.5 on September 1, and at the beginning of December it was higher than the average for any previous year on record. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 11,977 and the index averaged 124.2 in 1929, compared with 10,288 and 119.9, respectively, in 1928. Manufacturing, transportation and construction were more active; within the first-named, general improvement was noted except in the textile industry, which showed a contraction as compared with 1928.

Toronto.- Employment at the beginning of 1929 showed the usual pronounced currentment, the losses being rather less extensive than in the same period of the preceding year. From February on, however, the trend was almost uninterruptedly upward until November 1, when the index reached its maximum of 126.3, an increase of 11 points since the first of January. Moderate declines were then indicated on November 1 and December 1, but the situation continued better than on the same dates in earlier years of the record. The index for the year averaged 121.3, as against 112.1 during 1928. The number of employees of the co-operating firms during 1929, averaged 125,327, while in the year before the mean was 111,992. Within the manufacturing group, food, iron and steel, textiles, printing and publishing and other plants recorded marked gains. Transportation, construction, communications, services and trade were also decidedly more active during 1929 than in 1928 and earlier years for which statistics have been compiled.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole reported practically the same volume of employment as in the preceding year, pulp and paper and other plants showing greater activity, while lumber mills were rather slacker. Gains were also shown in construction and trade, those in the former being especially noteworthy. A mean payroll of 12,695 persons was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 120.7, as compared with 11,335 employees and an average index of 115.6 in 1928.

Hamilton.- Improvement was noted in Hamilton during the greater part of 1929, the index reaching the maximum so far recorded on August 1, when it stood at 135.8, and averaging 128.4 in the twelve months, as compared with 108.2 in 1928. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably brisker; the electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries maintained a much higher level of employment than in the preceding year, and the others were also rather busier.

Chart 4.- Employment by Cities, 1927 - 1929.



Construction and trade were more active, especially pronounced advances being indicated in the former, as a result of an important programme of industrial expansion carried on during 1929. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 38,351 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 31,799.

Windsor and the Adjacent Forder Cities.- The index number of employment in the Forder Cities averaged 153.2 and the recorded payrolls averaged 18,206 workers in 1929, compared with 137.3 and 16,447, respectively, in the preceding year, and 86.2 and 9,454, respectively, in 1927. Activity during the first half of 1929 was considerably greater than in the same months of 1928, but in the succeeding months it was lower, largely owing to curtailment in the automobile group. Employment in this industry was extremely brisk during 1928 and first part of 1929, but as already stated, towards the latter part of the year production declined, as was also the case in automotive plants in the United States. Other branches of manufactures registered expansion, and construction was also brisker.

Winnipeg.- The situation in Winnipeg was more favourable in each of the first five months of 1929 than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, while from September onward, it was not quite so good, mainly as a result of the smaller crop. The mean index of employment for the year was 112.3, compared with 110.1 in 1928. Manufacturing, in practically all branches, was much brisker, but transportation, construction and trade reported a slightly lower level of employment. An average staff of 32,813 was recorded by the firms whose data were received, an increase of over 1,200 as compared with the 1928 mean.

Vancouver.- Conditions in Vancouver were generally better, the index averaging 104.2 as compared with 104.3 in the preceding year, while the paylists covered averaged 26,883 persons as against 26,682 in 1928. An upward movement was shown in manufactures as a whole during 1929 as compared with the preceding year, in spite of losses in the other industry. Communications, transportation, services and trade were decidedly more active, while construction averaged approximately the same.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1927, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

Considerable expansion in manufacturing was an important factor in the general improvement registered in 1929, when activity in this division was greater than in any other year since 1920. Statistics were received from some 4,059 manufacturers employing, on the average, 555,280 operatives, as compared with the average of 508,462 reported by 3,950 establishments reporting in 1928. The index averaged 117.1 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, and compared satisfactorily with an average of 110.1 in the preceding year. The mean payroll per establishment increased from 129 employees in 1928, to 137 in 1929, as compared with 123 in 1927. Practically all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement, the only exception worthy of note being the leather group, which continued dull. Especially important were the gains in the iron and steel, rubber, lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile groups, which together employ a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual seasonal heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season have reduced employment to a considerable extent on January 1, 1930, it may be expected that with the approach of spring the upward trend will be resumed.

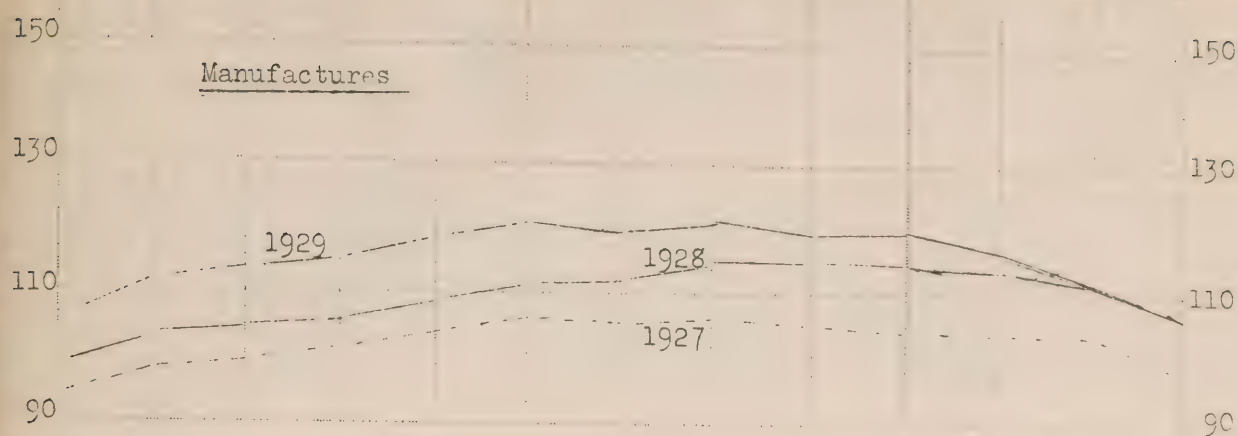
Animal Products, Edible. Employment in this division during 1928 was better than in any previous year of the record, and this high level was maintained in 1929. Meat-preserving factories and dairies registered marked activity, while meat-packing plants reported smaller staffs. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 18,175 persons, ranging between 15,883 on March 1, and 20,433 at the beginning of August. The mean index was 113.8, compared with 111.2 in 1928.

Leather and Products.- Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories, on the whole, afforded less employment than in the preceding year; an average working force of 60 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 100.7, as compared with 100.7 in 1928.

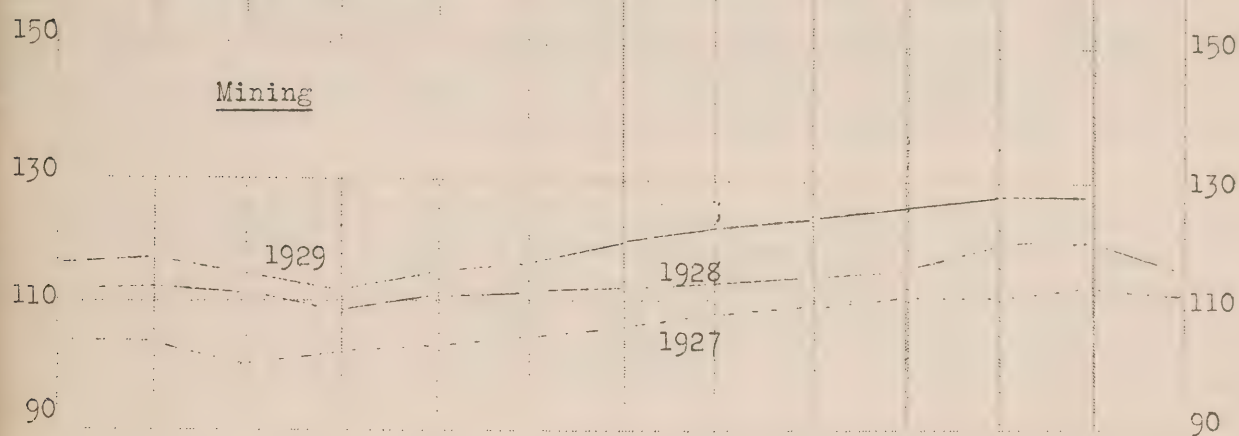
Lumber Products.- The seasonal movements always indicated in lumber works were reflected in the usual fluctuations during 1929, when employment was generally brisker than in 1928. Steady gains between February 1, and August 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 41,844 persons at the beginning of January and 63,865 on August 1, averaging 51,855 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1928 mean of 51,185. The average index,

Chart 5.- Employment by Industries, 1927-1929.

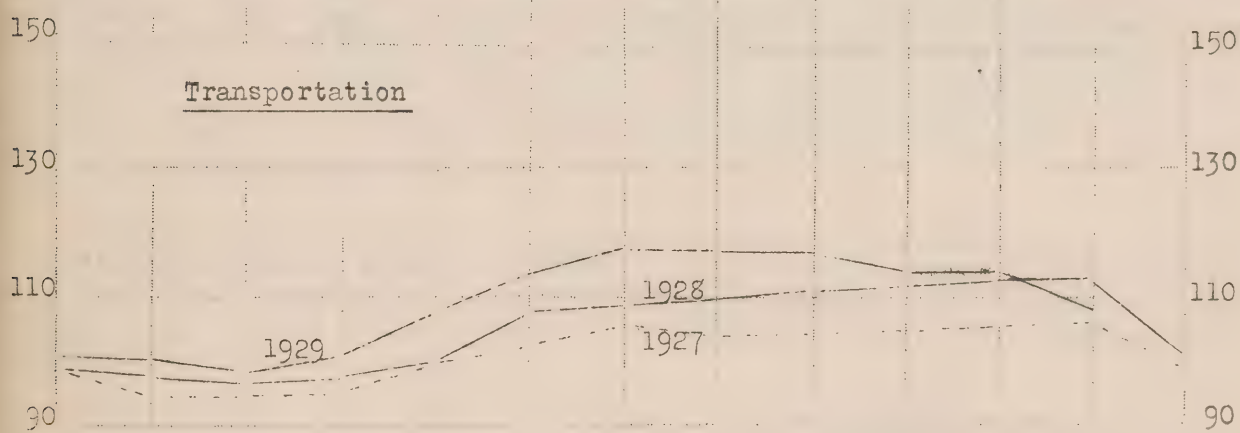
Manufactures



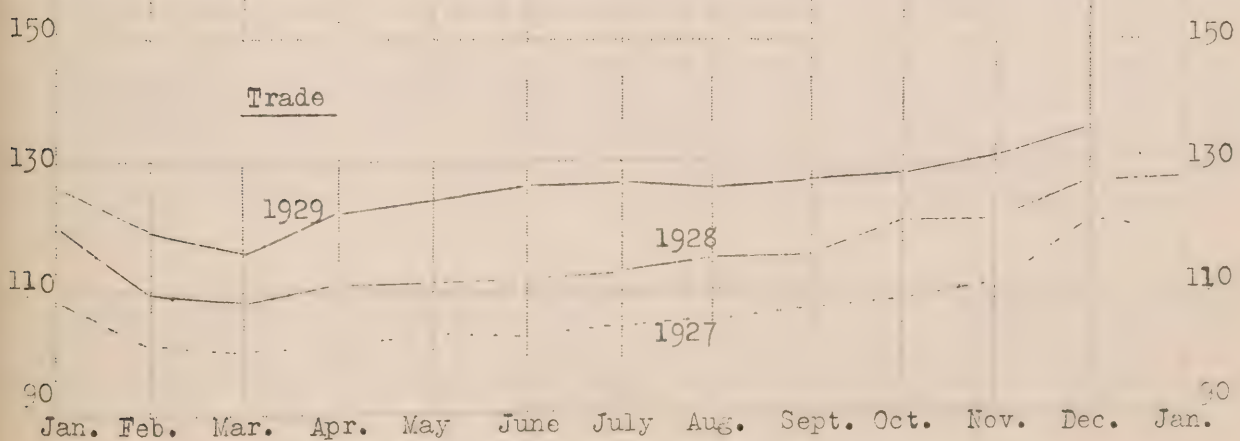
Mining



Transportation



Trade



ending at 106.2, was several points above the mean for the preceding year; it was also higher than in earlier years of the record. Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded a larger volume of employment than in 1928, and improvement in that comparison was also noted in furniture and other lumber factories.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories was not quite so pronounced as in 1928, according to statements from some 40 firms whose staffs averaged 27. The mean index stood at 100.6 in 1929, compared with 101.4 in the preceding year. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was considerably better in 1929 than in the preceding year. The bakery, biscuit and confectionery industries reported greater activity; canneries afforded much more employment than in 1928, and flour and cereal mills were also busier. An average working force of 31,074 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 26,584 on February 1, and 38,874 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index of 110.9 in 1929 compared favourably with the 1928 average of 103.2.

Pulp and Paper.- Continued development of the pulp and paper industries caused considerable increases, employment in this group being better in 1929 than in any other of the ten years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 66,036 employees and the index 111.4, as compared with 62,052 and 108.8, respectively, in 1928. Activity was maintained last year at a high level in pulp and paper mills; the printing and publishing group showed substantial advances, while no general change took place in other product factories.

Rubber Products.- Activity did not advance so rapidly during 1929 as in 1928, nevertheless employment continued in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The mean index in 1929 was 139.5, compared with 128.7 in the preceding year. Tire wear, tire and other rubber factories were active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the plants supplying information averaged 17,697, ranging between 16,895 workers in April 1 and 18,400 at the beginning of August; in 1928, the reported staffs averaged 16,006.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries showed fluctuations which differed from those noted in 1928; considerable improvement was indicated during the first quarter of the year, followed by a lengthy period of inactivity, despite which, the situation was more favourable at the end of the year than at the beginning. The index averaged 107.2, as compared with 105.1 in 1928. An average staff of 81,367 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 555. Practically all branches of this group were busier, the greatest improvement being in thread, yarn, cloth and hosiery and knitting mills.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from over 140 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,926 persons, varying between 14,315 on January 1 and 16,718 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 124.6 in 1929 was many points higher than in 1928, when it was 109.3. Tobacco factories and breweries were active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.- A higher level of employment than in previous years of the record was indicated in this group during 1929, when the index averaged 118.8 as compared with 110.5 in 1928. An average payroll of 7,841 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated, as against the 1928 mean of 7,183.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Improvement was reported during six months in 1929, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The average number averaged 126.2, while in 1928 it was 111.4. The marked activity in building during 1929 is reflected in the personnel of building material factories, 139 of which reported an average working force of 12,585 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 14,122.

Electric Current.-The number employed in electric current works was greater than in any other of the last ten years; the index averaged 127.6, as compared with 118.3 in 1928, the previous high level of the record. The aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 15,389 during 1929, when the average number on the payrolls of the individual firms making returns was 169, as compared with 158 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1929 than in any other year on record, steady improvement having been shown in the first eleven months of the year. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 14,555 workers and the mean index was 143.8, as compared with 111.912 and 117.9, respectively, in 1928.

Iron and Steel Products.- Improvement in the general situation was noted during the first part of 1929, and, despite the succeeding period of curtailment, the index averaged 125.2, or between 12 and 13 points higher than in the preceding year, when employment was in turn, higher than in other years for which data are available. Gains were shown in all branches of the group, those in vehicle factories being particularly noteworthy, in spite of the falling-off in automobile production which affected the situation in the latter part of the year. The crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement and structural iron and steel groups also recorded great activity. The aggregate working force of some 660 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1928, averaged 161,126 persons, while in 1928 the mean was 143,013 and in 1927 it was 126,920; the average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 244 workers, or 29 more than in the preceding year, and 46 more than in 1927.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division fluctuated considerably during the year under review, but in every month was in greater volume than the same month of any other year since 1920. The index averaged 132.8 and the reported employees 19,994, compared with 119.7 and 17,705, respectively, in 1928.

Mineral Products.- Employment in non-metallic mineral product plants was much lower, the index standing at 138.2, as compared with 120.5 in 1928. Statements were received each month from over 80 firms with an average staff of 13,351 persons, as against 11,439 in the preceding year. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories showed a more favourable situation than in the preceding year, and the production of wood distillates and extracts of miscellaneous manufactured products also increased.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly greater activity than in 1928; in fact, the index averaged higher than in any other year for which data are available. The working force of the firms supplying information averaged 32,311 men and the index number 125.8 in 1929; in 1928, the mean index was 114.5 and the average payroll 27,518. As has already been mentioned in other issues, the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors or to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, is increasing the difficulty of collecting current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a rather more constant volume of employment was afforded.

MINING.

As in 1928, there were losses in employment in mining during the first part of 1929, followed by a series of advances lasting until the beginning of October, when declines were indicated; the gains during this period of expansion resulted in a more favourable situation than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 120.1, compared with 114.4 in 1928. In coal-mining, conditions were slightly better than in 1928, employment being generally more active. The mean index was 107.4, as compared with 106.4 in 1928, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 666 workers in 1929. In metallic ores, the level of employment was decidedly higher, the index, at 139.2, averaging some twelve points more than in 1928, the previous minimum. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,055 during the year under review, compared with 14,312 in the preceding year. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show further important advances. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered greatly increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during a good share of the year. The index averaged 137.1, as against 123.8 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 8,803 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1928 had an average of 7,876. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded considerable activity, in sympathy with that generally prevailing in the construction industries.

TRANSPORTATION.

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of 1929, after which a tendency was almost uninterruptedly favourable until the beginning of September, when the effect of the small crop in the West and of the delay in the movement of grain, was shown in curtailed employment.

However, the activity in the first nine months on steam railways, and throughout the year on local transportation, resulted in a higher level of employment in the twelve months as a whole. The index averaged 109.7, as compared with 105.9 in 1928. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 124,462 workers, as compared with 118,759 in 1928. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 107.1, or less than one point higher than in 1928; at its peak on August 1, it stood at 113.3, which is the highest point yet reached. An average working force of 3,438 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 83,337 in 1928. Street railways and cartage, reporting an average payroll of 24,381 persons, were generally much more active, the index averaging 123.6, compared with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was also brisker than in 1928, in spite of the main congestion; the mean index was 104.7, while the reported staffs averaged 15,643, varying between 10,614 persons on March 1, and 19,436 at the beginning of September. In the preceding year, the mean index was 96.4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones showed further substantial advances during 1929; the index averaged 120.6, or over twelve points higher than in 1928, the previous high level of this record. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 29,077 employees, of whom some 78 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The improvement during 1929 was general throughout the Dominion.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Very pronounced expansion was indicated by the construction industries in 1929; during the period of most marked activity, from February 1, to August 1, more than 10,000 workers were added to the forces of the co-operating contractors, whose payrolls averaged 122,239 during the 12 months, varying between 72,913 on February 1, and 177,459 at the beginning of August. The general index for this group averaged 129.7 compared with 118.8 in 1928, the previous high level of this record. Building construction continued steadily from March 1, to September 1 and showed further improvement on November 1 but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 135.3 in 1929 compared favourably with that of 112.0 in the preceding year. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 51,851. As already mentioned in the case of mining, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sublet their contracts by trades to subcontractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics. Road construction reported many additions to staffs during the summer, when the number employed was higher than in any other year on record; in the Western Provinces, the favourable weather conditions and a ready labour market, due to the smaller crop, facilitated work on an extensive programme of highway construction and improvement. The payrolls registered averaged 328 workers, and ranged between 5,784 on April 1 and 51,867 at the beginning of August. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms. Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 1059 men) did not attain so great a volume as in 1928, but with that exception, was brisker than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 114.4, while in 1928 the mean was 116.7 and in 1927, it was 101.6.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 200 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 21,196. Gains were noted from January to September, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants

was very active during 1929, partly as a result of the extensive tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 130.3, as against 118.1 in 1928; this was considerably better than in any other year of the record.

TRADE.

Employment in trade was decidedly more favourable than in previous years of the record, the index number being higher in each month of 1929 than in the corresponding month of any other of the last ten years. Both retail and wholesale trading establishments shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. With one exception, there was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 83,408 persons and the index 126.2, compared with 73,811 and 116.1, respectively, in 1928. Of these workers, over 70 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, a growing tendency has been in evidence in this group for the larger stores and the chain organizations to absorb small businesses which would not otherwise have been represented in these statistics, but it is also true that a general and healthy growth has characterized trade; this is specially significant as an indication of the increased purchasing power and the greater prosperity of the Canadian consumer.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1926, while the trend of employment during the years 1926-29 in some 60 industries is shown in Table 4. The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and Dec. 1 of the indicated years. Chart 5 shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1926; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

- 8 -
TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
26						
n. 1	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2	90.7
b. 1	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9	91.8
r. 1	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6	92.6
r. 1	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1	92.5
y 1	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7	95.4
ne 1	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5	102.2
ly 1	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8	105.0
g. 1	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2	105.5
pt. 1	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1	106.2
t. 1	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8	106.5
v. 1	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9	104.0
c. 1	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0	102.3
verage 1926 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1926.						
	7.6	28.8	41.3	13.3	9.0	100.0

27						
n. 1	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7	95.9
b. 1	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8	96.6
r. 1	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0	97.5
r. 1	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1	97.4
y 1	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4	101.8
ne 1	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5	107.2
ly 1	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1	109.7
g. 1	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0	110.5
pt. 1	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7	111.0
t. 1	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8	110.3
v. 1	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2	108.8
c. 1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0	108.1
verage 1927	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1927.						
	7.4	29.3	41.3	13.4	8.6	100.0

28						
n. 1	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4	100.7
b. 1	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5	102.0
r. 1	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0	102.6
r. 1	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0	102.3
y 1	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4	106.8
ne 1	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9	113.8
ly 1	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0	117.7
g. 1	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4	119.3
pt. 1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5	119.1
t. 1	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0	118.8
v. 1	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1	118.9
c. 1	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9	116.7
verage 1928	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1928.						
	7.3	27.7	42.2	14.4	8.4	100.0

29						
n. 1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4	109.1
b. 1	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4	110.5
r. 1	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7	111.4
r. 1	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0	110.4
y 1	108.3	107.7	120.8	119.7	111.6	115.8
ne 1	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5	122.2
ly 1	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2	124.7
g. 1	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7	127.8
pt. 1	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5	126.8
t. 1	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2	125.6
v. 1	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9	124.6
c. 1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3	119.1
verage 1929	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1929.						
	7.4	28.8	42.1	13.6	8.1	100.0

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Average calendar year; 1926 = 100.

ote: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated
ity to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on
he date indicated.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
<u>1926</u>								
Jan. 1	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Apr. 1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Average 1926 ^{1/}	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1926.								
	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.1
<u>1927</u>								
Jan. 1	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Average 1927	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1927.								
	13.9	1.3	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.8
<u>1928</u>								
Jan. 1	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	112.9	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.3
Average 1928	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1928.								
	13.4	1.1	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.8	3.4	2.7
<u>1929.</u>								
Jan. 1	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Average 1929	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1929.								
	13.9	1.2	12.4	1.3	3.7	1.5	3.3	2.8

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being
the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12
months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date indicated.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communica- tions	Trans- portation	Construc- tion and Main- tenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
1	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3	90.7
1	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4	91.3
1	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8	92.6
1	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4	92.5
1	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3	95.4
1	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7	102.2
1	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6	105.0
1	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2	105.5
1	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1	106.2
1	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0	106.5
1	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9	104.0
1	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9	102.3
Average 1926 ^{1/}	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1926.									
	55.4	3.9	5.6	3.0	13.4	9.2	1.7	7.8	100.0
1	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9	95.9
1	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2	96.6
1	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2	97.5
1	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3	97.4
1	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4	101.8
1	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8	107.2
1	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0	109.7
1	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3	110.5
1	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4	111.0
1	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4	110.3
1	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9	108.8
1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2	108.1
Average 1927	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1927.									
	53.9	4.8	5.5	2.9	13.2	9.7	1.8	8.2	100.0
1	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	73.6	105.3	120.4	100.7
1	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0	102.0
1	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7	102.6
1	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1	102.3
1	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7	106.8
1	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7	113.8
1	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3	117.7
1	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3	119.3
1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0	119.1
1	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1	118.8
1	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3	118.9
1	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	116.7
Average 1928	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1928.									
	53.7	4.5	5.3	2.8	12.9	10.6	1.8	8.4	100.0
1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
1	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
1	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8	111.4
1	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5	110.4
1	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0	116.2
1	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0	122.2
1	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7	124.7
1	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	145.6	126.1	127.8
1	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8	126.8
1	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	123.2	125.6
1	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7	124.6
1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	119.1
Average 1929	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1929.									
	52.1	5.5	5.5	2.9	12.0	11.1	2.0	8.9	100.0

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.)

relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Jan.1 1926	Feb.1 1926	Mar.1 1926	Apr.1 1926	May 1 1926	June 1 1926	Relative Weight, June 1 1926
Manufacturing	90.0	93.0	94.9	96.6	98.8	101.6	55.6
Animal products - edible	91.3	87.1	86.6	88.0	97.6	109.0	2.0
Fur and products	96.9	91.7	94.4	95.8	96.7	101.0	.1
Leather and products	93.5	96.8	100.7	100.6	97.6	92.3	1.9
Timber and products	77.3	81.1	83.3	87.3	94.2	110.2	6.6
Rough and dressed lumber	71.1	72.7	75.0	80.0	90.2	115.0	4.4
Furniture	88.2	96.7	98.9	99.3	101.5	100.8	1.0
Other lumber products	88.9	95.8	97.9	99.5	101.8	102.9	1.2
Musical instruments	95.7	85.4	91.9	92.8	95.3	95.8	.4
Plant products - edible	91.9	92.7	92.1	91.8	91.4	93.7	3.1
Pulp and paper products	93.0	95.2	94.7	95.3	97.1	100.0	6.7
Pulp and paper	87.5	90.6	91.0	93.0	96.2	101.3	3.5
Paper products	95.3	95.9	98.5	98.9	98.7	98.3	.7
Printing and publishing	99.8	101.4	98.9	97.6	98.2	99.0	2.5
Rubber products	106.6	104.3	105.6	99.3	94.5	97.3	1.5
Textile products	94.4	98.6	99.6	101.2	100.3	98.9	8.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	98.9	100.1	99.4	100.3	100.3	100.2	2.1
Hosiery and knit goods	89.0	94.6	97.4	99.4	100.4	99.9	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	90.6	99.2	100.3	102.4	99.7	97.0	2.5
Other textile products	98.8	100.1	102.6	101.7	102.9	98.9	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	88.0	92.0	92.5	98.5	105.1	101.7	1.4
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food distillates and extracts	102.6	103.2	119.2	105.8	88.1	99.9	.0
Chemicals and allied products	92.4	96.2	98.6	100.7	101.4	103.1	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	79.9	75.7	81.4	90.4	100.1	105.8	1.2
Electric current	97.2	94.1	93.5	93.7	95.3	99.8	1.4
Electrical apparatus	93.5	93.8	94.1	93.5	93.6	94.5	1.1
Iron and steel products	86.7	93.6	97.8	100.5	102.9	104.2	15.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	95.4	92.8	93.4	99.2	103.5	105.3	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	92.3	95.5	96.1	98.8	100.1	99.5	1.1
Agricultural implements	85.7	90.0	94.0	96.2	99.8	100.9	1.0
Land vehicles	85.9	94.3	100.0	102.4	105.6	106.6	7.4
Automobiles and parts	52.6	87.0	104.9	108.7	113.2	113.1	1.7
Steel ship building and repairing	103.9	97.4	96.8	100.3	101.0	111.3	.4
Heating appliances	89.6	92.4	94.2	98.2	101.4	101.7	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	80.7	89.5	96.1	98.4	100.9	102.4	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	87.7	96.2	102.3	106.2	99.6	100.1	.7
Other iron and steel products	88.0	92.2	96.5	97.0	98.5	100.4	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	88.5	91.0	94.6	96.4	97.9	95.2	1.6
Mineral products	94.0	96.2	96.4	96.1	102.3	101.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	91.7	95.5	95.1	96.9	99.9	100.0	.5
Mining	129.2	145.5	139.0	79.2	72.7	96.4	2.6
Quarrying	100.9	98.4	93.0	92.5	93.0	96.5	5.0
Coal	106.3	101.7	95.0	92.8	91.3	94.6	2.9
Metalliferous ores	94.7	94.9	92.5	92.8	94.8	95.1	1.3
Non-metalliferous minerals (other than coal)	89.5	90.9	84.5	89.6	95.2	105.2	.8
Communications	95.6	95.1	94.7	95.0	99.5	100.4	2.9
Telegraphs	91.1	88.0	88.6	88.6	96.3	102.6	.6
Telephones	96.8	97.0	96.2	96.8	100.3	99.9	2.3
Transportation	95.9	93.4	92.3	93.4	94.9	102.1	13.5
Street railways and cartage	96.6	95.9	96.4	96.6	97.8	100.8	2.3
Team railways	99.6	96.1	95.1	94.6	95.4	98.5	9.1
Shipping and stevedoring	74.9	76.1	72.4	82.5	83.5	124.6	2.1
Construction and maintenance	63.4	61.0	65.6	69.8	82.6	114.5	11.6
Building	68.3	69.5	67.8	81.7	90.6	104.3	3.8
Highway	46.0	30.5	25.4	26.7	60.8	95.4	1.6
Railway	66.0	65.4	78.2	75.8	85.9	128.3	6.2
Services	90.1	90.1	93.0	94.2	95.7	100.9	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	87.6	88.1	91.6	90.6	92.9	101.0	1.0
Professional	96.7	96.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	100.2	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	91.5	90.7	92.0	97.3	98.0	100.9	.6
Leisure	101.3	97.4	95.8	95.4	96.3	96.7	7.0
Retail	102.8	96.9	96.0	95.7	96.6	95.6	4.5
Wholesale	98.3	98.6	95.6	94.9	96.2	98.9	2.5
INDUSTRIES	90.7	91.8	92.6	92.5	95.4	102.2	100.0

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.)
 The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by firms making returns on the date indicated)

Industries	Relative Av. Weight							Jan. 1-	
	July 1 1926	Aug. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1926
Manufacturing	103.1	103.6	104.8	104.6	102.7	101.5	55.4	99.6	
Animal products - edible	110.5	108.3	111.6	106.4	101.5	101.4	1.8	99.9	
Fur and products	103.8	94.5	100.8	108.6	112.2	103.6	.1	100.0	
Leather and products	97.3	97.3	100.1	103.7	104.6	106.1	2.2	99.2	
Lumber and products	117.5	118.8	118.9	116.6	105.2	90.0	5.4	100.0	
Rough and dressed lumber	125.9	129.2	128.9	124.5	107.8	83.4	3.2	100.3	
Furniture	100.5	99.4	98.4	101.7	102.6	105.2	1.0	99.4	
Other lumber products	103.9	100.1	102.6	102.2	97.9	99.3	1.2	99.4	
Musical instruments	96.5	100.0	105.0	110.0	109.3	112.2	.4	99.2	
Plant products - edible	97.5	107.9	108.9	115.9	107.8	108.0	3.5	100.0	
Pulp and paper products	101.5	102.5	105.0	103.0	102.7	103.9	6.9	99.5	
Pulp and paper	103.8	104.9	109.8	105.8	104.4	103.8	3.6	99.3	
Paper products	90.1	99.7	100.4	103.5	103.9	105.1	.8	99.8	
Printing and publishing	99.2	100.0	99.7	99.3	100.1	103.5	2.5	99.7	
Rubber products	97.3	99.8	99.5	99.7	97.4	103.4	1.5	100.4	
Textile products	99.2	99.6	99.6	101.7	101.7	101.6	8.7	99.7	
Thread, yarn and cloth	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	101.2	102.6	3.3	99.9	
Hosiery and knit goods	101.1	100.4	100.5	102.2	101.0	103.7	1.8	99.1	
Garments and personal furnishings	99.2	102.7	100.3	104.2	103.8	98.4	2.5	99.8	
Other textile products	99.1	94.7	98.6	101.5	99.6	102.9	1.1	100.1	
Plant products (n.e.s.)	99.8	103.1	104.1	101.8	103.8	105.1	1.5	99.6	
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food distillates and extracts	101.1	89.3	84.0	95.0	105.0	98.0	.1	99.3	
Chemicals and allied products	99.9	99.5	100.2	100.8	102.0	102.7	.8	99.8	
Ceramics, glass and stone products	108.7	112.1	111.8	109.0	108.9	102.7	1.2	98.9	
Electric current	104.7	106.4	106.3	104.0	103.5	101.4	1.5	100.0	
Electrical apparatus	96.5	96.3	101.3	106.1	110.8	110.8	1.3	98.7	
Iron and steel products	103.5	101.2	102.1	100.2	99.8	100.5	15.0	99.4	
Crude, rolled and forged products	101.3	95.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	104.3	1.5	99.9	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.9	101.3	100.8	101.5	101.2	102.9	1.2	99.2	
Agricultural implements	109.9	104.3	97.1	91.2	101.6	108.4	1.1	98.3	
Land vehicles	104.6	102.5	102.8	99.2	96.7	96.8	6.7	99.8	
Automobiles and parts	104.5	97.3	106.0	105.4	98.7	97.2	1.4	98.9	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	100.0	107.4	98.1	92.9	96.8	98.7	.4	100.4	
Heating appliances	100.9	98.4	103.0	105.5	106.7	104.3	.6	99.7	
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	103.7	100.8	101.2	104.1	102.7	99.6	.7	98.3	
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.6	97.5	101.1	99.9	100.5	.6	98.8	
Other iron and steel products	101.5	100.8	103.3	104.2	104.1	104.8	2.2	99.3	
Non-ferrous metal products	99.3	102.6	105.7	105.4	106.0	106.3	1.9	99.1	
General products	103.0	101.2	103.2	103.0	100.9	100.2	1.2	99.7	
Miscellaneous	97.6	96.1	96.8	101.4	104.6	103.9	.4	98.3	
Mining	80.0	63.2	66.8	82.9	99.6	139.2	3.9	99.5	
Quarrying	99.8	99.8	101.7	105.0	106.5	109.0	5.6	99.7	
Metallurgical	96.9	95.0	98.9	104.0	106.5	109.0	3.4	99.7	
Metallurgical ores	102.1	104.3	104.5	105.5	106.9	104.7	1.4	99.4	
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	107.0	112.7	109.2	109.6	106.9	101.6	.8	100.2	
Communications	101.5	102.7	103.2	103.4	102.2	102.2	3.0	99.6	
Telegraphs	105.6	108.9	108.0	108.5	105.0	104.6	.6	99.7	
Telephones	100.5	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.5	101.6	2.4	99.6	
Transportation	102.9	103.0	104.7	107.4	105.2	101.5	13.4	99.7	
Street railways and cartage	104.0	103.5	104.4	102.3	101.8	99.5	2.3	100.0	
Seam railways	100.3	101.4	103.4	107.0	104.2	103.0	9.5	99.9	
Shipping and stevedoring	116.5	112.1	112.7	117.9	115.4	95.6	1.6	99.1	
Construction and maintenance	133.0	137.1	133.5	126.9	111.2	91.3	9.2	99.2	
Building	115.0	121.4	124.8	122.4	111.7	104.4	3.9	98.5	
Highway	156.0	193.5	188.1	169.5	131.0	83.2	1.3	100.5	
Railway	138.5	129.8	111.2	115.6	103.9	83.8	4.0	99.4	
Hotels and restaurants	105.3	111.8	110.4	105.8	99.1	97.9	1.7	99.5	
Professional	109.1	120.1	116.9	107.4	95.5	93.3	.9	99.5	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	96.8	96.9	101.0	103.3	101.5	104.6	.2	100.1	
Real estate	102.0	103.7	103.6	104.1	103.4	102.3	.6	99.1	
Wholesale	97.6	98.2	98.1	101.0	103.9	108.9	7.8	99.2	
Retail	95.9	96.0	96.1	99.7	104.0	112.3	5.2	98.8	
Industries	101.2	102.6	102.2	103.6	103.5	102.9	2.6	99.9	
Average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the average used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.	105.0	105.5	106.2	106.5	104.0	102.3	100.0	99.6	

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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928 - Continued.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.)

relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the data indicated).

Industries	Jan.1 1927	Feb.1 1927	Mar.1 1927	Apr.1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1927	Relative Weight, June 1 1927
Manufacturing	94.7	98.2	99.8	101.5	103.9	106.7	22.7
Animal products - edible	91.9	92.8	90.6	94.5	102.2	115.4	2.1
Food and products	96.6	89.3	83.2	95.9	93.4	97.3	1.3
Leather and products	102.9	104.9	105.6	103.2	100.2	100.2	1.9
Timber and products	77.4	81.9	85.5	88.3	98.2	111.3	5.3
Rough and dressed lumber	67.6	70.8	74.6	76.7	94.0	113.2	4.2
Furniture	94.9	102.8	105.8	108.5	106.9	104.6	1.0
Other lumber products	95.3	101.3	105.0	110.1	105.1	103.5	1.1
Musical instruments	105.1	99.6	95.8	100.6	96.1	96.9	1.4
Dye and products - edible	92.0	92.4	94.4	93.6	94.4	93.5	3.0
Clay and paper products	98.7	101.1	99.8	102.9	103.8	102.1	6.8
Clay and paper	95.6	99.1	96.7	102.8	104.4	103.1	3.6
Paper products	98.3	101.2	103.5	105.3	104.9	104.4	1.8
Printing and publishing	103.3	104.0	103.2	102.5	102.8	103.1	2.4
Rubber products	102.2	108.5	108.5	108.8	111.3	113.8	1.6
Textile products	98.2	101.8	103.1	104.8	105.9	105.5	8.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.9	103.6	104.0	106.1	109.1	109.6	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods	99.6	101.2	102.3	104.8	102.0	102.5	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	93.2	100.4	102.6	104.6	102.3	99.8	2.5
Other textile products	97.7	102.1	104.0	103.4	114.3	114.3	1.1
Dye and products (n.e.s.)	92.6	105.1	104.1	102.3	105.5	107.7	1.4
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food distillates and extracts	111.2	102.9	107.3	111.1	107.6	95.7	1.1
Chemical and allied products	95.0	100.7	101.6	102.3	104.4	106.2	1.8
Clay, glass and stone products	93.3	89.8	92.1	95.0	99.1	108.0	1.2
Electric current	97.6	96.6	97.1	99.0	103.9	106.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus	108.3	108.0	107.4	106.5	105.0	105.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	94.2	99.8	103.5	104.8	106.7	105.9	1.1
Rude, rolled and forged products	97.2	99.6	104.1	113.2	115.8	112.8	1.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.9	104.4	104.4	112.1	110.8	110.6	1.1
Agricultural implements	106.5	109.9	111.7	114.4	110.7	109.9	1.1
Trucks and vehicles	88.7	96.5	101.6	100.1	104.7	103.1	1.1
Automobiles and parts	64.0	99.1	114.7	96.6	118.8	116.6	1.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	100.6	114.5	114.1	109.0	103.5	110.3	1.1
Eating appliances	93.1	92.2	100.2	98.4	102.4	101.9	1.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	93.7	99.6	101.2	108.1	105.5	111.0	1.1
Laundry and machine shop products	101.2	100.9	105.9	111.7	108.5	105.5	1.1
Other iron and steel products	97.6	100.9	101.3	104.8	104.5	104.5	1.1
Non-ferrous metal products	100.7	104.4	105.8	111.1	112.1	114.0	1.1
General products	96.4	96.6	96.9	100.2	101.7	104.1	1.1
Miscellaneous	100.2	103.3	104.4	105.0	104.9	106.1	1.1
Mining	136.1	149.1	137.5	85.7	82.8	86.1	1.1
Quarrying	104.7	104.0	107.6	103.0	103.6	105.1	1.1
Coal	110.4	107.9	101.2	104.7	102.8	101.1	1.1
Metalliferous ores	101.7	102.8	101.2	103.9	107.5	110.1	1.1
Non-metalliferous minerals (other than coal)	88.1	91.6	92.7	95.0	101.2	111.1	1.1
Communications	99.6	99.1	99.8	101.9	103.5	101.1	2.3
Telegraphs	95.2	95.5	96.0	102.4	105.5	106.8	2.3
Telephones	100.7	100.3	100.9	101.9	102.9	102.7	2.3
Transportation	99.1	95.4	95.7	96.2	100.8	102.8	13.1
Street railways and cartage	97.1	97.8	96.9	98.4	103.2	101.1	2.3
Steam railways	102.0	98.3	99.0	98.6	99.9	103.0	2.3
Shipping and stevedoring	85.6	77.1	75.7	80.2	102.1	114.1	1.8
Construction and maintenance	73.1	67.6	72.5	72.5	95.0	121.3	11.3
Building	86.7	82.9	87.3	88.7	102.9	112.1	4.2
Highway	40.0	30.3	27.4	31.7	68.5	125.0	1.9
Waterway	73.5	68.9	76.2	75.0	99.7	126.3	5.8
Trains	96.7	95.9	97.3	99.0	101.5	105.4	1.3
Hotels and restaurants	93.0	92.0	92.5	92.7	95.9	101.5	1.9
Professional	96.0	96.6	100.9	101.1	103.3	107.2	1.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	102.2	101.4	103.2	106.5	103.9	102.8	1.7
Post	109.9	102.2	101.2	102.3	101.4	104.8	1.2
Rail	115.3	103.7	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.5	4.8
Retail	99.8	99.2	99.0	99.6	101.2	101.9	2.4
Wholesale	95.9	96.6	97.5	97.4	101.8	107.2	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928 - Continued.

Note:- Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada (the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries							Relative Av.	
	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1927	Weight Dec. 1 1927	Jan. 1- Dec. 1 1927
Manufacturing	106.8	107.0	106.8	106.4	104.9	104.3	53.9	103.4
Animal products - edible	121.4	120.6	117.6	114.0	112.0	109.6	2.0	106.9
Fur and products	101.8	91.1	99.9	104.8	100.8	103.2	.1	96.4
Leather and products	100.8	100.7	103.9	104.1	104.6	105.8	2.0	103.1
Lumber and products	115.8	117.4	114.4	109.4	97.9	89.5	5.0	98.9
Rough and dressed lumber	120.5	123.6	119.6	110.6	92.4	79.1	2.9	95.2
Furniture	106.1	105.8	105.8	109.5	112.1	114.0	1.0	106.5
Other lumber products	108.0	105.9	102.7	103.6	103.5	103.6	1.1	104.4
Musical instruments	97.2	94.9	97.2	104.4	109.6	108.7	.4	100.5
Plant products - edible	100.4	107.0	109.4	120.9	109.7	107.5	3.3	101.7
Pulp and paper products	107.8	108.4	108.8	108.5	107.3	107.5	6.8	105.2
Pulp and paper	111.5	112.8	112.3	111.9	108.4	106.3	3.4	106.2
Paper products	104.3	104.6	107.6	108.1	110.0	112.5	.8	105.4
Printing and publishing	104.5	104.1	104.5	104.6	105.5	108.0	2.6	104.2
Rubber products	114.9	115.4	115.7	112.6	120.8	121.5	1.7	112.8
Textile products	103.6	103.5	104.4	104.9	106.8	106.5	8.6	104.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	109.3	108.3	111.0	111.2	112.0	113.1	3.5	108.2
Hosiery and knit goods	99.1	100.0	97.7	97.8	103.4	104.5	1.7	101.2
Garments and personal furnishings	99.1	96.9	98.9	101.7	103.9	99.5	2.4	100.2
Other textile products	107.5	112.5	109.6	108.4	105.4	108.6	1.0	107.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	106.0	109.4	111.3	109.6	111.6	112.5	1.5	106.5
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food distillates and extracts	110.1	103.6	104.1	115.0	117.4	129.7	.1	109.6
Chemicals and allied products	103.6	103.3	104.4	104.9	105.8	105.8	.8	103.2
Clay, glass and stone products	112.2	113.7	109.5	106.2	108.1	105.2	1.2	102.7
Electric current	111.5	112.5	117.2	113.2	113.7	111.4	1.5	106.8
Electrical apparatus	106.5	101.3	107.8	110.2	112.0	112.9	1.3	107.6
Iron and steel products	103.0	101.7	100.1	99.5	99.3	100.6	14.2	101.6
Brute, rolled and forged products	107.1	107.2	106.9	103.1	103.3	112.3	1.6	106.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	109.8	113.3	112.2	113.2	110.9	112.4	1.3	109.6
Agricultural implements	106.8	107.1	94.3	94.6	96.1	94.2	.9	104.7
Land vehicles	98.7	96.7	94.6	94.8	93.1	93.9	6.1	97.2
Automobiles and parts	96.3	89.5	89.7	92.7	87.4	85.3	1.2	95.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	107.4	100.6	92.0	89.7	88.7	100.6	.4	102.6
Heating appliances	102.7	103.8	105.4	103.8	110.7	111.0	.6	102.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	113.9	112.2	116.6	116.0	121.1	120.3	.8	109.9
Foundry and machine shop products	102.1	97.7	96.3	91.1	92.6	91.7	.5	100.4
Other iron and steel products	104.4	103.2	105.5	104.1	104.8	104.9	2.0	103.4
Non-ferrous metal products	114.4	111.5	111.5	110.2	110.2	114.8	1.9	110.1
General products	107.7	108.8	106.9	104.7	105.0	103.6	1.1	102.8
Miscellaneous	103.4	101.1	101.2	98.2	100.1	97.6	.4	102.2
Mining	69.9	68.6	78.7	96.8	136.3	182.7	4.8	109.3
Quarrying	106.6	109.4	109.9	111.5	111.4	113.1	5.5	107.0
Metallurgical	102.1	104.9	104.4	105.9	105.8	110.8	3.2	105.5
Metallic ores (coal)	112.2	116.6	118.5	120.5	121.5	121.1	1.5	111.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	115.6	115.6	117.8	119.6	118.1	108.7	.8	106.3
Communications	106.0	106.6	107.2	107.2	106.2	104.6	2.9	103.8
Telegraphs	110.8	112.4	113.0	111.1	108.5	106.1	.6	105.3
Telephones	104.8	105.2	105.7	106.2	105.5	104.3	2.3	103.4
Transportation	107.0	105.0	105.9	106.5	106.5	107.1	13.2	102.5
Street railways and cartage	105.4	106.4	108.6	107.9	106.5	106.0	2.3	103.2
Steam railways	105.3	103.6	104.6	104.8	105.3	105.5	9.1	102.5
Shipping and stevedoring	117.7	110.1	108.6	114.0	113.1	116.7	1.8	101.5
Construction and maintenance	144.2	150.2	150.4	139.8	122.1	99.5	9.7	109.0
Building	120.8	129.6	134.7	133.7	117.7	107.4	4.1	108.7
Highway	221.1	242.4	238.8	215.4	193.4	113.9	1.8	129.3
Railway	137.7	132.4	129.1	115.7	101.2	85.5	3.8	101.6
Trucks	113.1	115.8	120.0	115.3	107.9	106.9	1.8	106.2
Cafes and restaurants	116.1	120.8	126.0	114.9	102.6	100.6	.9	104.1
Professional	107.4	102.2	100.7	113.1	114.3	107.6	.2	104.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	110.3	112.1	116.4	116.0	113.6	115.9	.7	109.7
Mail	106.0	107.3	108.4	109.4	111.9	121.2	8.2	107.4
Retail	107.5	108.8	108.1	109.5	113.0	127.0	5.7	109.3
Wholesale	102.8	104.5	109.2	109.4	109.9	110.0	2.5	103.9
INDUSTRIES	109.7	110.5	111.0	110.3	108.8	108.1	100.0	104.6

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TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1921-1928 - Continued.

Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by firms making returns on the date indicated.)

Industries							Relative
	Jan.1 1928	Feb.1 1928	Mar.1 1928	Apr.1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1928	Weight June 1 1928
Manufacturing	97.9	102.3	104.7	106.6	109.0	112.6	55.0
Food products - edible	102.1	97.3	94.6	97.5	103.2	116.7	2.0
Alcohol and products	93.7	89.4	88.2	92.0	89.5	91.1	.1
Other and products	102.6	106.4	108.9	108.6	102.5	100.4	1.8
Timber and products	78.1	86.1	88.9	91.7	98.2	109.7	5.8
Crude and dressed lumber	65.5	73.5	77.4	81.0	89.7	106.5	3.7
Furniture	105.3	113.3	113.7	116.1	117.1	117.1	1.0
Other lumber products	97.9	105.2	106.4	106.8	111.1	113.4	1.1
Optical instruments	102.2	97.8	95.3	90.5	87.8	92.4	.3
Food products - edible	87.7	92.1	93.8	95.0	94.9	100.0	2.9
Print and paper products	104.4	107.7	108.3	106.6	108.7	111.3	6.6
Clay and paper	102.3	107.8	110.2	107.0	109.8	113.5	3.4
Other products	104.9	105.3	106.0	107.6	109.5	112.5	.8
Printing and publishing	107.9	108.9	107.0	106.6	107.7	108.7	2.4
Other products	116.2	118.6	119.5	120.3	123.0	125.7	1.7
Textile products	99.9	105.7	106.8	106.5	107.0	106.3	8.1
Wool, yarn and cloth	108.8	111.1	110.4	107.9	110.3	110.5	3.2
Hosiery and knit goods	92.5	99.6	102.1	102.9	104.2	104.0	1.6
Apparel and personal furnishings	93.9	101.1	103.7	104.9	104.1	101.9	2.3
Other textile products	101.4	111.7	111.6	113.0	109.7	108.7	1.0
Food products (n.e.s.)	109.7	118.3	121.7	116.3	121.6	120.1	1.5
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food distillates and extracts	116.3	138.9	148.0	141.2	130.0	133.3	.1
Chemicals and allied products	102.8	108.5	108.9	111.3	113.0	114.1	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	89.8	96.3	96.0	104.0	108.7	115.7	1.2
Electric current	107.8	107.2	109.0	110.4	112.2	118.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	109.5	108.4	109.6	110.1	112.5	117.5	1.3
Iron and steel products	96.9	101.7	106.9	112.0	114.6	118.1	15.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	105.4	108.6	114.1	119.2	124.7	125.3	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.7	114.1	117.3	118.3	120.1	123.9	1.3
Agricultural implements	95.1	99.4	104.0	103.0	100.4	102.8	.9
Trucks and vehicles	92.0	96.4	103.7	110.9	114.0	118.7	7.4
Automobiles and parts	82.8	96.4	120.3	140.2	154.7	170.0	2.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.2	99.0	104.8	117.0	120.3	125.4	.5
Refrating appliances	98.6	91.7	103.3	106.3	108.4	112.7	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	117.7	126.9	127.3	133.3	140.2	138.8	.9
Foundry and machine shop products	90.3	96.6	100.4	105.3	111.5	113.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	99.4	104.1	105.3	106.5	105.2	108.4	2.1
Non-ferrous metal products	107.9	113.9	116.1	117.9	119.1	120.7	1.9
Other products	101.6	102.8	106.4	110.0	113.9	116.9	1.2
Cellulose	95.5	95.8	96.6	97.3	102.2	103.9	.4
Engineering	163.2	169.5	159.6	88.3	78.5	55.9	2.1
Mining	112.6	113.2	111.4	109.0	111.5	112.3	5.1
Metallurgical	113.5	113.6	109.7	104.9	104.3	100.7	2.7
Metallurgical ores	119.5	120.7	122.6	123.3	123.9	126.6	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	97.8	99.9	100.4	101.1	120.4	105.2	.9
Communications	102.9	100.9	101.2	102.3	105.0	106.9	2.7
Telegraphs	99.0	98.1	98.4	100.9	106.0	111.5	.6
Telephones	104.0	101.7	101.9	102.8	104.7	105.7	2.1
Transportation	99.4	98.8	97.3	98.2	100.7	108.0	12.9
Street railways and cartage	104.0	105.6	103.4	103.3	107.0	112.3	2.3
Steam railways	103.2	101.7	99.4	99.4	99.2	105.1	8.8
Shipping and stevedoring	72.7	73.5	77.9	84.7	100.6	119.8	1.8
Construction and maintenance	78.6	75.6	73.3	78.6	103.7	136.8	12.6
Building	82.8	84.6	79.3	87.1	102.6	118.3	4.2
Highway	63.1	54.0	49.9	43.2	83.8	142.5	2.3
Railway	79.0	74.9	75.1	82.8	109.7	144.1	6.1
Trucks	105.3	105.8	105.3	108.1	111.7	118.4	1.9
Hotels and restaurants	99.0	99.6	99.1	100.3	103.4	104.7	1.0
Professional	107.8	113.8	114.6	119.2	120.1	118.5	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	113.9	112.0	111.5	117.2	121.1	123.6	.7
Leisure	120.4	110.0	109.7	111.1	111.7	113.7	7.7
Retail	127.1	112.5	112.3	113.6	114.4	116.3	5.3
Wholesale	107.3	105.3	104.6	105.9	106.2	108.3	2.4
INDUSTRIES	100.7	102.0	102.6	102.3	106.8	113.8	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928 - Continued.
 Base: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of
 employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by
 firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries							Relative	Av.
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Weight	Jan.1-
	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	Dec.1
Manufacturing	113.1	115.2	115.9	115.7	115.1	112.9	53.7	110.1
Animal products - edible	121.6	122.4	125.9	119.6	116.1	112.2	1.8	111.2
Food and products	93.0	90.4	99.3	99.5	94.4	90.8	.1	92.6
Leather and products	97.6	97.0	97.4	96.4	97.1	93.9	1.7	100.7
Timber and products	117.7	121.0	120.5	117.6	109.2	95.4	4.9	102.8
Rough and dressed lumber	118.5	122.9	121.8	116.3	105.2	84.9	2.8	96.9
Furniture	117.0	118.4	116.5	120.0	120.6	121.4	1.0	116.4
Other lumber products	111.9	117.0	117.9	118.7	100.0	108.6	1.1	109.6
Musical instruments	97.6	97.9	104.2	112.6	121.7	116.4	.4	101.4
Dairy products - edible	101.3	111.4	112.9	121.5	116.2	111.8	3.1	103.2
Pulp and paper products	110.0	109.9	108.8	109.0	110.5	110.0	6.5	108.8
Pulp and paper	117.2	117.7	115.8	112.6	108.1	106.1	3.2	110.7
Paper products	113.9	118.0	121.0	120.8	112.5	115.3	.9	112.3
Printing and publishing	110.0	111.7	109.4	110.8	112.2	113.7	2.4	109.6
Rubber products	127.1	130.3	137.4	135.2	145.6	145.3	1.9	128.7
Textile products	101.2	102.4	104.0	105.2	107.9	108.8	8.1	105.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	107.0	110.6	111.9	109.4	109.0	110.6	3.1	101.5
Hosiery and knit goods	103.3	102.7	103.6	105.2	108.5	113.5	1.7	103.5
Garments and personal furnishings	99.7	99.2	101.8	106.5	107.8	103.9	2.3	102.4
Other textile products	106.7	107.4	107.0	110.5	105.2	107.8	1.0	108.4
Dairy products (n.e.s.)	118.0	119.0	121.5	121.5	120.1	125.6	1.6	109.3
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	108.6	117.9	.9	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	137.6	137.1	.7	-
Food distillates and extracts	126.2	110.5	138.8	150.2	161.5	159.4	.1	137.9
Chemicals and allied products	113.6	108.5	109.9	110.0	111.6	114.0	.8	110.5
Ceramics, glass and stone products	116.5	122.9	124.6	123.3	118.4	120.1	1.2	111.4
Electric current	120.8	123.8	129.3	127.9	128.1	123.9	1.5	118.3
Electrical apparatus	118.4	118.8	123.1	127.4	130.0	128.9	1.3	117.9
Iron and steel products	116.4	118.7	117.6	116.4	115.5	116.3	15.1	112.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	123.5	121.7	122.7	125.0	126.7	125.8	1.6	120.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121.8	125.4	128.8	127.6	125.2	124.2	1.3	121.5
Agricultural implements	100.9	104.1	97.4	98.4	103.4	111.6	1.0	101.7
Trucks and vehicles	116.5	120.7	117.9	115.0	109.1	108.8	6.6	110.3
Automobiles and parts	160.3	179.9	171.0	158.6	132.3	122.7	1.7	140.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	124.1	116.4	107.1	101.9	103.0	108.7	.4	108.0
Heating appliances	115.4	114.6	121.4	123.1	124.9	122.9	.5	111.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	143.5	151.5	145.6	144.6	150.2	154.5	1.0	139.5
Foundry and machine shop products	117.6	118.6	121.7	119.5	120.4	121.3	.6	111.4
Other iron and steel products	112.5	112.2	114.4	114.5	117.6	117.5	2.1	109.8
Non-ferrous metal products	122.0	123.2	124.1	122.3	123.6	126.1	1.9	119.7
Mineral products	125.8	133.5	135.0	135.4	133.7	131.5	1.3	120.5
Miscellaneous	109.5	115.8	108.6	109.6	111.9	109.1	.4	104.7
Logging	69.5	68.6	75.0	98.5	139.3	178.1	4.5	114.5
Mineral products	113.1	114.9	115.7	117.1	121.2	121.0	5.3	114.4
Coal	98.7	101.8	102.9	103.1	110.6	113.4	2.9	106.4
Metallic ores (coal)	125.9	129.6	131.4	134.2	135.0	130.2	1.5	116.6
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	137.4	140.3	138.5	141.8	138.8	134.4	.9	123.8
Communications	108.7	111.2	114.8	115.1	114.1	114.7	2.8	108.2
Telegraphs	116.1	121.2	125.1	126.4	124.5	122.8	.6	112.5
Telephones	106.8	108.5	112.1	112.1	111.4	112.6	2.2	107.0
Transportation	109.2	110.8	111.5	111.8	113.4	112.2	12.9	105.9
Street railways and cartage	114.5	114.8	117.7	118.3	121.5	118.2	2.4	111.7
Steam railways	110.0	111.7	110.8	111.5	112.6	111.0	8.9	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring	98.0	100.0	107.0	104.5	106.9	111.0	1.6	96.4
Construction and maintenance	154.3	167.7	158.7	147.3	137.4	113.2	10.6	118.8
Building	120.5	131.9	137.7	138.2	136.0	125.0	4.8	112.0
Highway	222.3	251.9	243.7	212.7	166.2	111.8	1.7	137.1
Railway	159.8	168.8	145.6	130.5	127.4	102.5	4.1	116.7
Trains	130.8	132.8	132.5	127.7	120.8	117.2	1.8	118.1
Hotels and restaurants	133.5	136.8	137.5	125.8	114.9	112.9	.9	114.8
Professional	119.2	120.5	121.9	119.5	121.5	116.1	.2	117.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	129.5	130.6	128.3	133.2	129.5	124.2	.7	122.9
Trade	115.3	116.3	116.0	120.1	121.3	127.4	8.4	116.1
Retail	117.0	118.6	118.3	122.4	124.8	133.7	6.0	119.3
Wholesale	110.8	111.1	111.0	115.1	113.8	113.8	2.4	109.4
INDUSTRIES	117.7	119.3	119.1	118.8	118.9	116.7	100.0	111.6

1944

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the work done during the year.

2. The second part is a detailed account of the work done in each of the four main branches of the work.

3. The third part is a summary of the results of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part is a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work during the year.

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TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929. Continued.

te:- Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.)

Industries	Jan. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1929	Apr. 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1929	Relative weight, June 1, 1929
Manufacturing	107.3	112.8	115.7	116.5	119.8	121.2	55.0
Animal products - edible	109.8	105.1	104.7	106.7	110.0	119.5	1.8
Fur and products	80.5	80.0	84.8	94.8	100.3	102.5	.2
Leather and products	85.8	92.3	93.3	91.9	91.4	91.0	1.5
Lumber and products	84.2	87.6	95.0	95.3	107.9	120.7	5.9
Rough and dressed lumber	70.6	71.0	81.1	81.9	100.8	119.6	3.7
Furniture	112.9	121.9	123.8	120.2	123.5	123.7	1.0
Other lumber products	103.3	111.6	115.5	117.3	117.8	121.6	1.2
Musical instruments	110.4	102.5	103.3	93.2	97.8	96.5	.3
Plant products - edible	98.1	97.2	100.2	101.6	101.6	104.8	3.0
Pulp and paper products	106.1	109.6	108.0	108.3	109.8	111.8	6.4
Pulp and paper	100.1	104.7	103.2	104.4	105.6	108.7	3.1
Paper products	107.2	110.4	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.4	.8
Printing and publishing	114.6	116.3	114.3	113.3	115.0	116.0	2.5
Rubber products	142.2	138.9	138.5	133.3	139.7	143.6	1.7
Textile products	102.4	107.5	110.1	110.5	110.3	108.8	7.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	106.9	109.1	110.6	108.4	108.7	107.0	2.9
Hosiery and knit goods	109.4	110.7	111.5	112.6	115.6	114.0	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	93.0	102.3	108.5	111.0	108.4	107.2	2.4
Other textile products	100.2	109.4	110.3	112.1	111.0	109.4	1.0
Plant products, n.e.s.	113.5	127.3	121.9	121.2	124.0	125.2	1.5
Tobacco	96.1	120.3	111.4	108.9	113.2	112.8	.8
Distilled and malt liquors	141.0	138.3	138.6	140.2	141.6	145.1	.7
Food distillates and extracts	153.5	151.0	152.9	170.2	176.8	186.5	.1
Chemicals and allied products	110.2	112.8	112.9	118.9	118.9	117.6	.7
Clay, glass and stone products	108.3	109.6	107.7	114.4	125.1	131.3	1.2
Electric current	114.1	115.6	116.5	117.0	121.9	132.3	1.5
Electrical apparatus	128.7	130.3	130.4	134.0	136.0	139.0	1.3
Iron and steel products	114.9	126.5	132.1	134.2	137.6	133.2	16.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.6	134.7	141.4	139.6	145.9	143.9	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	117.4	127.1	127.1	128.0	133.9	133.3	1.3
Agricultural implements	106.8	121.1	125.3	124.0	126.2	124.9	1.0
Land vehicles	113.3	126.9	134.8	138.7	140.0	131.5	7.5
Automobiles and Parts	130.1	177.7	194.9	209.0	215.2	182.9	4.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	112.8	105.2	112.8	122.2	136.7	135.2	.5
Heating appliances	120.7	118.5	132.1	132.1	133.6	137.9	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150.4	117.6	173.2	169.7	174.6	178.2	1.1
Foundry and machine shop products	120.2	132.0	134.6	137.0	138.9	137.2	.7
Other iron and steel products	106.8	111.6	111.9	114.1	118.8	117.4	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	121.7	128.0	135.3	131.7	134.3	136.5	2.0
Mineral products	122.9	126.1	126.3	128.0	133.7	136.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	105.4	108.9	112.1	112.0	112.5	113.2	.4
Mining	171.0	178.3	167.8	83.1	75.8	92.7	2.2
Quarrying	116.2	117.8	115.9	112.9	115.6	115.8	4.8
Coal	111.1	113.7	111.6	103.3	101.5	99.3	2.4
Metallic ores	126.6	128.3	125.6	129.3	132.2	138.4	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	118.0	115.4	115.8	121.9	142.1	140.9	.9
Communications	112.6	110.9	112.0	113.5	117.3	120.9	2.8
Telegraphs	117.8	108.1	109.4	114.2	118.6	126.8	.6
Telephones	111.2	111.7	112.7	113.3	116.9	119.3	2.2
Transportation	102.6	101.6	99.8	101.8	108.1	113.9	12.4
Street railways and cartage	113.4	114.4	112.3	113.3	119.6	125.1	2.3
Team railways	103.5	102.6	101.3	102.7	106.0	109.9	8.4
Shipping and stevedoring	83.4	78.6	74.4	81.0	104.7	120.3	1.7
Construction and maintenance	87.4	79.3	80.0	85.4	112.0	124.6	12.8
Building	96.6	93.0	94.3	102.5	114.3	134.7	4.9
Highway	70.4	43.0	40.7	38.2	77.9	144.3	2.1
Railway	85.0	79.9	81.4	87.3	123.2	154.2	5.8
Services	118.0	117.3	118.4	121.1	121.6	131.1	2.1
Hotels and restaurants	114.9	113.2	113.7	115.6	113.8	131.9	1.2
Professional	113.6	118.5	122.5	124.5	126.3	122.5	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	124.0	123.4	124.5	128.9	133.5	132.5	.7
Retail	128.5	119.7	117.8	122.5	124.0	126.0	7.9
Wholesale	136.8	124.5	121.9	127.9	128.8	130.8	5.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	109.1	110.5	111.4	110.4	116.2	122.2	100.0

7/12/29 113.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Dear Sirs:

I am pleased to inform you that the manuscript of the paper entitled "The Reaction of Nitrogen Dioxide with Nitric Oxide" has been received and is being processed for publication. The paper is being assigned to the Editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

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TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929 - Concluded.

Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada (the firms making returns on the date indicated.)

Industries	July 1 1929	Aug.1 1929	Sept.1 1929	Oct.1 1929	Nov.1 1929	Dec.1 1929	Relative Weight,	Av.
							Dec.1 1929	Jan.1 1929
Manufacturing	120.3	121.6	119.8	120.2	117.2	112.8	52.1	117.7
Animal products - edible	122.3	123.6	121.0	117.1	115.2	110.1	1.8	113.8
Food products	104.0	99.0	104.3	103.1	102.5	90.2	.2	95.5
Leather and products	92.8	94.4	96.4	97.7	95.5	94.3	1.6	93.1
Timber and products	122.7	124.5	120.7	116.6	106.1	93.6	4.6	106.2
Log and dressed lumber	122.6	125.8	122.0	114.7	97.1	79.6	2.5	98.9
Furniture	123.4	126.2	121.7	125.4	123.1	124.3	1.0	122.9
Other lumber products	122.3	119.0	115.6	115.8	116.6	112.0	1.1	115.7
Musical instruments	99.9	99.5	98.4	101.8	102.8	100.0	.3	100.6
Plant products - edible	112.3	118.4	123.4	124.8	122.7	115.8	3.1	110.9
Pulp and paper products	113.0	115.1	113.1	124.2	114.1	113.4	6.5	111.4
Pulp and paper	110.5	113.2	110.9	111.9	110.2	108.4	3.1	107.7
Paper products	113.3	113.7	115.3	116.8	116.6	115.3	.8	112.6
Printing and publishing	116.1	118.1	115.3	116.3	118.6	119.6	2.6	116.1
Rubber products	143.4	145.2	140.6	137.2	136.3	135.0	1.7	139.5
Textile products	105.8	105.7	104.8	106.9	107.4	105.8	8.0	107.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	104.1	104.4	100.6	102.2	105.5	104.9	2.9	106.0
Hosiery and knit goods	113.3	107.2	113.1	115.4	117.1	117.2	1.7	113.1
Garments and personal furnishings	103.5	105.1	105.7	107.6	104.5	101.6	2.5	104.9
Other textile products	104.6	108.4	100.9	105.1	104.6	101.1	.9	106.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.6	128.1	120.0	128.2	130.0	130.3	1.6	124.6
Tobacco	111.8	115.4	103.3	115.5	118.7	119.7	.9	112.3
Distilled and malt liquors	147.0	148.0	146.1	148.2	147.7	147.0	.7	144.1
Food Distillates and extracts	183.8	171.4	160.8	177.3	186.3	189.4	.1	171.7
Chemicals and allied products	118.7	117.9	120.6	120.6	122.3	122.6	.8	117.8
Clay, glass and stone products	137.8	141.2	139.9	136.7	133.8	129.1	1.2	126.2
Electric current	137.0	139.4	136.8	138.9	132.1	129.7	1.5	127.6
Electrical apparatus	142.7	146.1	154.7	158.2	164.1	161.7	1.6	143.8
Iron and steel products	126.8	126.3	122.3	120.9	117.1	110.9	13.8	125.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	136.3	138.1	133.3	132.6	129.0	118.0	1.4	134.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	132.1	136.5	131.9	132.5	133.2	131.3	1.3	130.4
Agricultural implements	127.8	125.9	108.3	103.0	96.8	96.7	.8	115.6
Land vehicles	119.9	117.6	114.6	112.8	106.2	98.4	5.7	121.2
Automobiles and parts	145.3	130.3	129.1	126.8	115.2	94.0	1.3	154.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	142.7	149.4	142.1	146.2	133.7	124.8	.5	130.3
Heating appliances	133.6	132.7	130.8	138.0	139.4	133.5	.5	131.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	178.4	182.6	181.3	175.3	185.2	174.3	1.0	174.2
Foundry and machine shop products	127.6	123.8	128.3	123.0	115.4	116.0	.6	127.8
Other iron and steel products	117.0	117.2	114.2	113.7	114.6	111.4	2.0	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products	134.8	136.7	133.6	132.9	135.7	132.7	1.9	132.8
Mineral products	141.7	147.8	148.8	149.1	149.4	148.4	1.1	138.2
Miscellaneous	113.4	113.0	118.4	116.6	113.7	110.7	.1	112.5
Mining	80.1	74.0	83.6	117.1	173.3	212.3	5.5	125.8
Quarrying	119.5	122.1	123.8	126.6	128.0	127.2	5.5	120.1
Coal	102.9	104.2	105.9	110.0	112.0	112.7	2.9	107.4
Metallic ores (coal)	140.3	145.1	147.2	149.7	152.7	154.8	1.7	152.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	148.2	151.8	153.2	151.6	149.7	136.9	.9	137.1
Communications	123.8	126.0	128.8	128.1	125.8	127.5	2.9	120.6
Telegraphs	130.5	133.7	140.3	135.7	132.5	129.7	.6	124.8
Telephones	122.0	123.9	125.7	128.0	124.0	127.0	2.3	129.5
Transportation	117.5	117.2	117.2	114.3	113.8	108.4	12.0	109.7
Street railways and cartage	128.7	130.5	134.3	132.9	131.7	127.5	2.5	125.6
Team railways	113.1	113.3	112.2	109.6	108.4	102.2	7.8	107.1
Shipping and stevedoring	126.0	120.8	121.2	113.8	111.4	114.4	1.7	104.7
Construction and maintenance	164.5	186.8	181.3	162.4	153.6	119.0	11.1	129.7
Building	148.8	170.2	174.8	159.7	173.7	150.8	5.7	135.3
Highway	213.3	298.2	293.5	240.7	214.8	125.7	2.2	150.1
Railway	160.4	153.8	137.7	110.7	106.0	84.3	3.2	114.4
Services	145.4	146.6	146.6	141.0	131.6	125.3	2.0	130.3
Hotels and restaurants	154.8	159.3	158.7	149.4	132.4	123.8	1.1	131.8
Professional	126.6	122.6	124.3	113.4	119.8	117.1	.2	114.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	135.1	132.9	133.2	133.9	134.1	130.7	.7	130.6
Retail	127.7	126.1	127.3	127.2	130.7	135.4	8.9	126.2
Wholesale	132.8	129.4	130.1	130.6	134.6	143.2	6.5	131.0
INDUSTRIES	116.8	118.7	122.7	122.9	121.8	117.7	2.1	115.8
	124.7	127.8	126.8	125.6	124.6	119.1	100.0	119.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-30-Concluded.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100).

relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the number of employees reported in Canada by firms making returns on the date indicated)

Industries								Relative Aver.	
	July 1 1930	Aug.1 1930	Sept.1 1930	Oct.1 1930	Nov.1 1930	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1930	Weight, Dec.1 1930	Jan.1- Dec.1 1930
Manufacturing	111.3	110.2	108.2	107.3	104.5	100.5	50.7	103.0	
Animal products - edible	119.9	123.6	120.9	111.7	107.9	102.9	1.8	109.7	
Wool and products	94.6	89.3	98.7	107.5	105.8	101.2	.2	92.0	
Leather and products	86.0	85.9	86.6	86.7	82.1	81.5	1.5	87.8	
Timber and products	105.4	105.3	98.9	92.4	84.7	74.9	4.1	93.7	
Rough and dressed lumber	103.1	104.5	95.7	83.4	72.0	58.5	2.0	83.7	
Furniture	105.2	102.3	100.8	110.1	111.7	110.0	1.0	110.2	
Other lumber products	112.3	110.2	106.9	106.2	101.9	96.9	1.1	109.2	
Musical instruments	62.9	66.6	66.3	73.3	83.1	81.9	.2	70.9	
Plant products - edible	114.5	121.3	134.3	143.1	118.7	111.6	3.3	113.0	
Clay and paper products	110.4	113.0	109.2	108.6	106.1	102.7	6.4	109.1	
Pulp and paper	107.3	111.1	105.7	104.4	99.4	92.7	2.9	104.3	
Paper products	106.6	107.0	108.3	109.8	107.8	104.9	.8	107.4	
Printing and publishing	115.9	117.6	114.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	2.7	116.1	
Rubber products	120.4	114.4	110.5	107.9	105.8	108.5	1.4	117.4	
Textile products	99.2	96.4	96.9	99.3	101.7	98.8	8.2	101.2	
Thread, yarn and cloth	97.2	93.9	92.9	92.8	99.2	100.5	3.0	97.6	
Hosiery and knit goods	104.4	103.1	103.2	104.9	111.3	111.2	1.8	107.7	
Garments and personal furnishings	100.3	98.1	101.0	106.9	104.2	94.7	2.5	103.7	
Other textile products	93.9	88.8	87.7	89.4	87.3	85.4	.9	95.0	
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.8	126.1	125.2	128.0	127.1	123.9	1.6	124.9	
Tobacco	114.3	115.9	108.9	114.9	116.8	113.4	.9	113.4	
Distilled and malt liquors	143.4	142.2	150.9	148.8	143.0	139.9	.7	143.0	
Food distillates and extracts	118.9	115.1	123.8	131.7	144.4	137.3	.1	147.7	
Chemicals and allied products	116.5	115.8	116.3	116.7	118.8	118.8	.8	118.8	
Ceramics, glass and stone products	137.1	134.3	133.4	127.1	122.9	111.4	1.2	121.7	
Electric current	133.1	134.3	134.0	133.6	130.6	131.9	1.7	130.8	
Electrical apparatus	156.1	155.5	157.9	158.7	155.6	149.7	1.7	157.1	
Iron and steel products	109.5	104.8	99.3	98.2	97.0	94.5	12.7	108.1	
Crude, rolled and forged products	116.2	110.4	102.0	102.6	100.4	97.8	1.3	114.3	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.6	118.8	113.4	115.5	114.1	109.8	1.2	122.0	
Agricultural implements	70.2	63.4	47.9	40.8	36.0	33.4	.3	67.3	
Land vehicles	107.2	100.9	97.9	95.3	93.8	94.3	5.9	105.3	
Automobiles and parts	119.4	102.8	99.9	89.4	89.1	90.8	1.3	116.6	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	116.4	116.4	101.4	106.3	109.7	109.1	.4	119.1	
Heating appliances	105.0	116.6	111.1	122.4	123.4	114.8	.5	111.6	
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	156.2	152.8	149.6	144.3	142.3	131.3	.8	158.5	
Foundry and machine shop products	111.2	101.0	96.0	99.8	100.4	96.5	.5	106.9	
Other iron and steel products	107.2	105.4	98.7	98.8	98.2	92.4	1.8	105.0	
Non-ferrous metal products	127.6	130.1	130.7	132.5	130.6	120.9	1.9	129.3	
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	145.3	140.2	138.2	135.6	133.9	1.4	142.6	
Miscellaneous	110.7	109.2	110.4	115.1	113.2	107.6	.5	110.4	
Mining	82.1	61.5	54.3	70.8	90.9	106.5	3.0	108.0	
Quarrying	113.8	115.5	116.6	118.9	121.9	117.8	5.5	117.8	
Coal	96.8	98.9	101.6	107.1	110.5	109.4	3.0	104.1	
Metallic ores (coal)	142.2	142.5	141.0	143.0	148.5	138.8	1.7	145.8	
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	132.5	134.9	134.0	123.3	120.8	114.1	.8	124.4	
Communications	119.7	121.0	120.9	119.5	119.9	115.3	3.1	119.8	
Telegraphs	121.1	129.0	130.4	129.7	130.7	116.0	.6	120.7	
Telephones	119.3	119.1	118.6	117.0	117.2	115.2	2.5	119.6	
Transportation	108.0	103.9	110.2	110.1	106.0	102.5	12.3	104.6	
Street railways and cartage	123.2	125.8	128.7	128.8	126.0	122.0	2.6	123.6	
Steam railways	104.1	104.0	105.1	104.4	99.9	97.4	7.9	100.7	
Shipping and stevedoring	108.2	111.8	112.2	114.2	110.2	102.9	1.8	99.8	
Construction and maintenance	170.1	179.8	169.2	163.0	148.8	127.3	13.4	129.8	
Building	150.9	154.9	155.4	156.9	145.3	123.3	5.1	134.3	
Highway	319.7	362.9	299.9	277.7	242.3	197.9	4.6	183.6	
Railway	120.6	120.0	122.3	115.9	109.2	91.5	3.7	99.9	
Trucks	142.7	142.4	143.4	136.7	126.9	123.9	2.2	131.6	
Hotels and restaurants	150.8	152.0	154.1	142.5	126.2	123.6	1.2	134.1	
Professional	128.9	124.2	124.9	124.8	121.4	122.1	.2	123.4	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	132.6	131.6	132.6	129.8	124.0	.3	130.8	
Ride	129.5	126.4	127.3	127.9	129.2	134.8	2.8	127.7	
Retail	133.5	129.1	129.9	130.8	133.5	143.4	7.2	132.5	
Wholesale	120.3	120.3	121.3	121.4	119.3	115.8	2.6	116.8	
INDUSTRIES	118.9	118.8	116.6	116.2	112.9	108.5	100.0	113.4	

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Employment and Payrolls
(GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH)

ANNUAL REVIEW

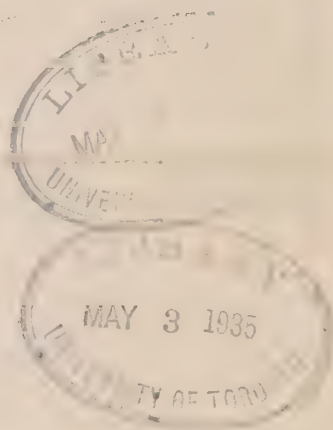
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1930

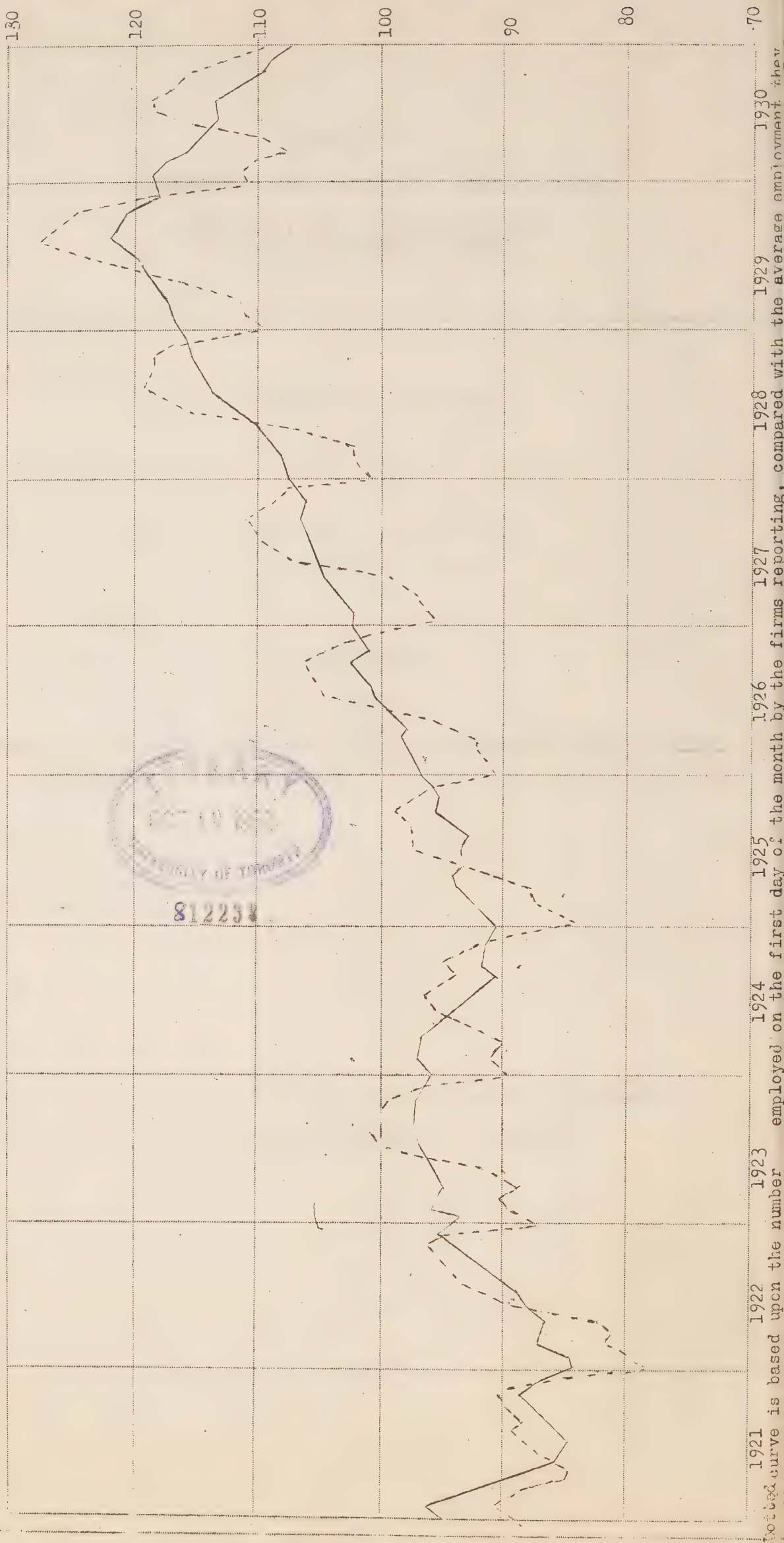


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Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1930

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1930.



ed Jan. 14, 1931.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1930.

Chief Statistician:

Chief, General Statistics:

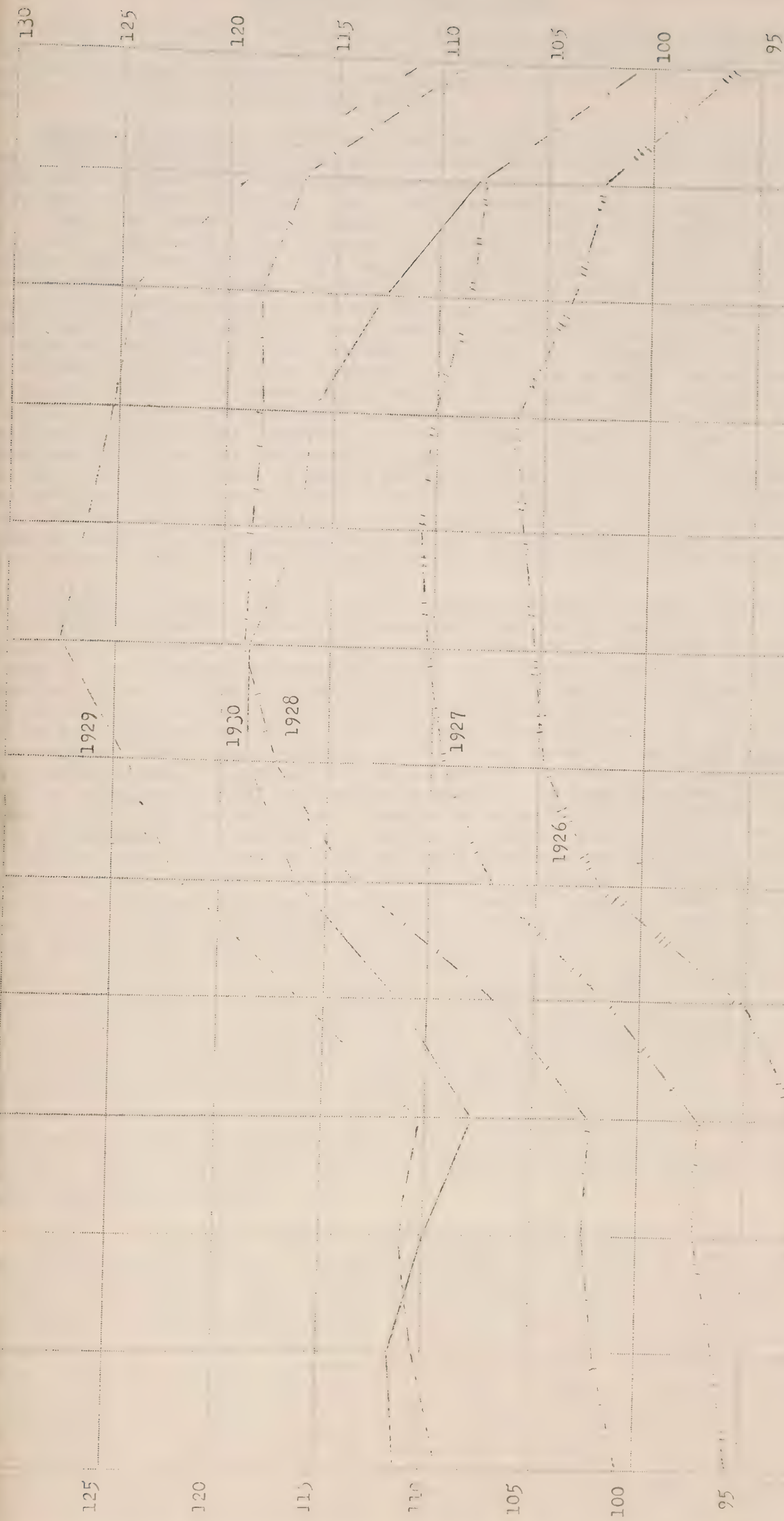
R.H.Coats, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
S.A.Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

In Canada, as in other parts of the world, there was a general slackening in industrial activity during 1930. At the beginning of the year, there were the usual heavy losses in employment throughout the Dominion, succeeded by partial recovery during January. Recovery, however, was on a smaller scale than is ordinarily reported and was followed by declines in the next two months, during which the index of employment fell slightly below the figure for the same months of 1929. Seasonal expansion then caused an increase in the number employed during the three months, May 1 to July 1, but the additions to payrolls were smaller than those recorded in the same period of the last few years, and the curve of employment, already lower than in 1929, fell below the 1928 level as from August 1. Nevertheless, the staffs reported by employers were with these exceptions considerably larger than in any other period of the years since 1921. From 1930, onward, the trend of employment was steadily downward, the period of curtailment following the spring and summer activity being therefore rather longer than usual. Towards the close of the year, however, the influence of public unemployment relief measures was to be evident in the stabilization of employment, so that the seasonal contractions involved a smaller number of workers than in the early winter of 1929. In spite of this official effect, the index on December 1, 1930, standing at 108.5 p.c. of the 1926 basic wage, was nearly three points lower than at the beginning of the year.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the fluctuations in employment since 1921, as indicated by the larger employers reporting monthly to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This shows plainly that although activity was generally less than in 1929, yet on the whole, it was greater than in other years since 1921. Owing to the marked seasonality of employment in the Dominion, an index of seasonal variation has been prepared according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, plotted in the broken curve, have been adjusted by means of this index and the corrected indexes are shown in the heavy curve. Eliminating the pronounced seasonal peaks and troughs, the trend of employment over a period of years is clearly indicated. From both the crude and the corrected curves, it is evident that employment, despite the downward movement characterizing most of 1930, was at a higher level than in other years since 1921, with the exception of 1929 and part of 1928.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 7,260 firms employed a monthly average of 993,845 workers during 1930, their staffs varying between 941,427 on April 1, and 1,043,232 at the beginning of July. The index, calculated on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, reached its peak for the year in the first month, standing at 118.9. In 1929, the peak was 127.8 on August 1, while that in 1928 was 119.3, also on August 1. The index averaged 113.4 during the year under review, compared with 119.0 in 1929, 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6 in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

As is usually the case, the outstanding feature of the situation during 1930 was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics more than doubled between March and August. Towards the latter part of the year, unemployment relief works absorbed a very large number of persons, many of whom were employed in rotation, so that the number assisted in this manner was actually greater than shown in these statistics. Manufacturing showed gains during many months; these, however, were on a smaller scale than in 1929, and activity was generally less than in either 1929 or 1928. The early part of 1930 saw exceptionally large numbers of men engaged in mining operations, but as export and other conditions were unfavourable, employment became very slack as from the spring of last year, and the customary seasonal gains towards autumn and winter provided work for a much smaller number of workers than usual. Transportation, also, was quieter than in the two preceding years. In mining and manufacturing, employment was maintained throughout 1930 at a lower level than in 1929, but was generally better than in 1928. Trade and services, during the first half of the year, were more active than in the preceding year, but from August 1, on the indexes were generally lower, though they averaged rather higher than in 1929 and earlier years of the



Jan Feb.

Mar.

Apr.

May

June

July

Aug.

Sept.

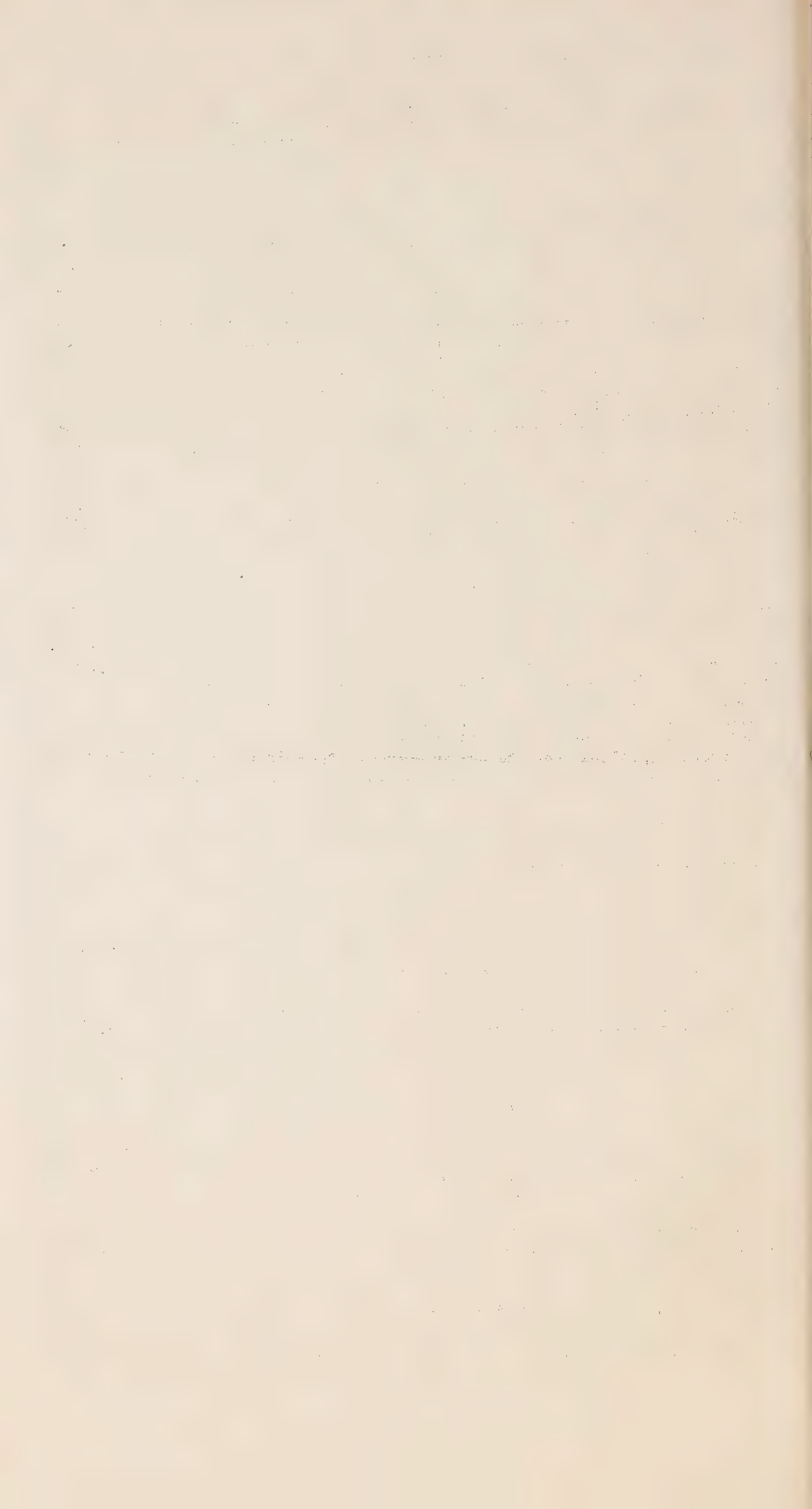
Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Jan. 90

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

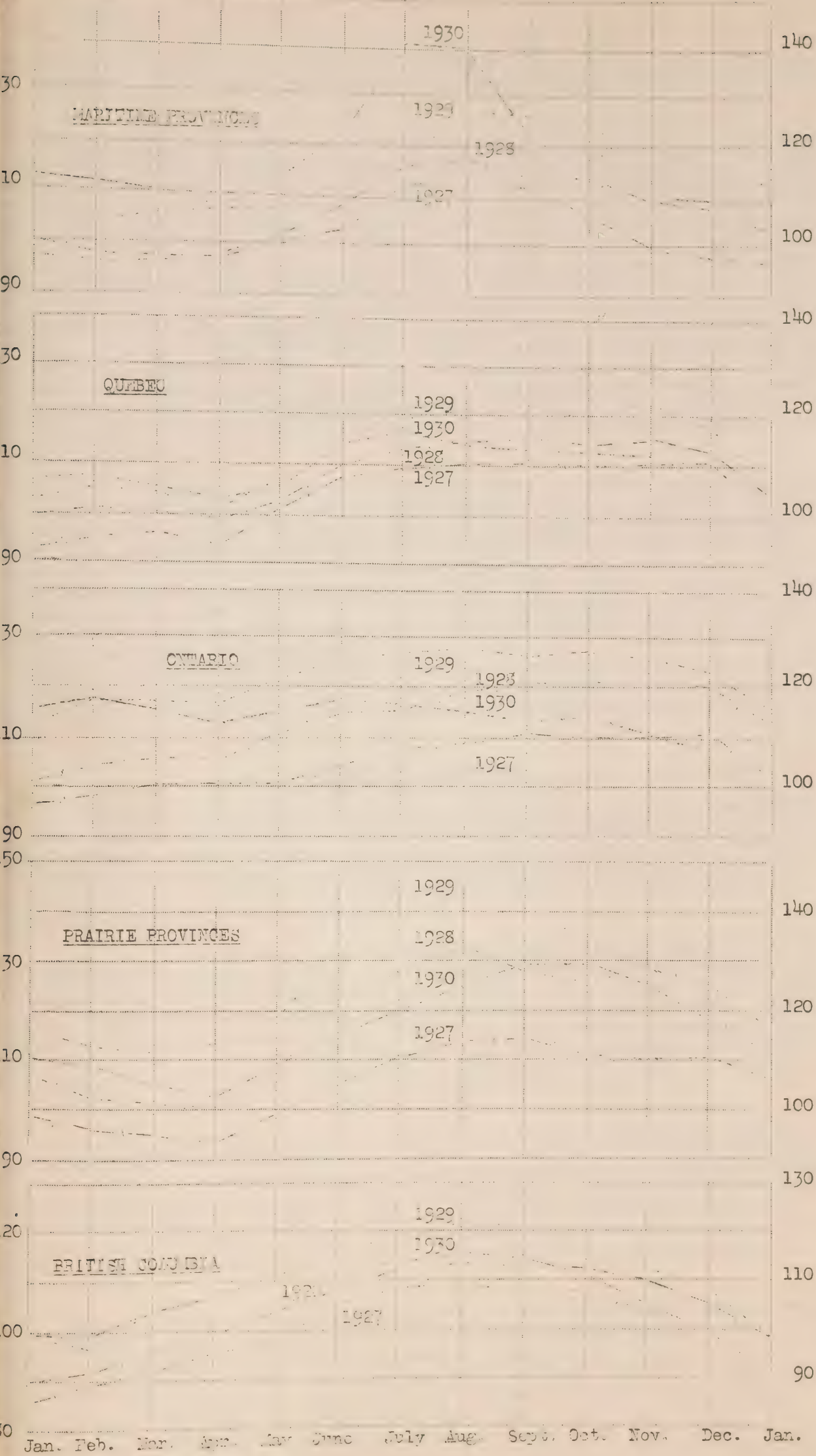
Firms in all except the Maritime Provinces generally reported less activity in 1930 than in 1929. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Maritime Provinces than elsewhere; this was largely due to the execution of an important programme of road work during the summer months.

Maritime Provinces.- In the early part of 1930, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an increase, but this was succeeded by three months of contraction. During the summer, considerable improvement was recorded, especially in highway construction work, but from September 1, the trend was downward. At the peak of employment on July 1, the index stood at 141.1, compared with the previous high point of 127.5 on April 1, 1929. The index number averaged 118.3 during 1930, as compared with 114.8 in the preceding year, and 106.6 in 1928. Manufacturing as a whole afforded a smaller volume of employment in 1930 than in 1929; the index at the end of the year was, in fact, lower than in the early winter of the last few years. The pulp and paper industries, however, have been gaining steadily in recent years, showed further improvement in 1930; cotton, textiles and iron and steel, however, reported a less favourable situation than in 1929 or 1928. The tie-up in the movement of grain, which affected general conditions towards the end of 1929, continued during 1930 as an important factor in transportation, in spite of this the group afforded more employment than in 1929 or 1928. Construction was considerably brisker, especially in the highway division; services, communications and trade also registered a higher level of employment than in any other part of the record. Employment in mining was, on the whole, maintained at approximately the same level as in the preceding year. Considerable activity in logging in the early months of 1930 was succeeded by a period of quietness, and the index averaged many points lower than in 1929. The aggregate payrolls of the 552 reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 79,817 persons, as compared with 77,007 in the preceding year.

Quebec.- In Quebec, the period of expansion during the summer of 1930 was shorter, and in this period a smaller number of persons was added to the staffs of the reporting firms, than was the case in the preceding summer. Until May 1, the index each month was higher than in the corresponding month in any of the last nine years, but from then on the situation was not so favourable as in 1929, while from September 1, employment was at a relatively lower level than in 1928 also. From the low point of 103.7 on April 1, the index rose to 116.8 at its peak on July 1, but by the beginning of December it had fallen to 103.7, or slightly lower than on January 1. The labour forces of the 1,680 co-operating employers varied between 262,565 and 297,187 workers on the dates of minimum activity, respectively, averaging 279,911 for the twelve months. The mean index was 110.3, as compared with 113.4 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than in 1929, logging approximately the same as in 1928, but was higher than in earlier years of the record. Lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel recorded a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year; reduced activity was indicated, on the whole, in all industries, although these industries, towards the close of the year, showed some improvement over earlier months. Owing probably to stock market conditions, activity in mining was rather curtailed as compared with 1929, but employment was, on the average, greater than in 1928. Communications and transportation were not so active as in 1929, but the volume of employment in the former was generally higher than in 1928 and earlier years for which data are available, while transportation was quieter than in any other year since 1928. Construction, during the greater part of 1930, afforded more employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging a few points higher than in 1929 or 1928. Employment in logging was in much greater volume during the first few months of last year, than in any other year of the record, but the prevailing dullness in this group seriously affected employment in the 1930-31 season; the number on the payrolls of the reporting firms, however, averaged higher than in the preceding year. In practically every month of 1930, employment in trade was better than in other years of the record, the index averaging 133.5 compared with 130.6 in 1929, the previous maximum. Services were also slightly more active.

Ontario.- An average staff of 410,479 employees was registered by the 3,235 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 114.6 in 1930, or over eight points higher than in the preceding year. Manufacturers reported less activity than in 1929, the index also averaged slightly lower than in 1928. Employment in iron and steel, cotton and paper, building material, lumber, textile and other factories shared in the general quietness prevailing in 1930. On the other hand, food, electrical apparatus and other industries reported increases over preceding years. Operations in logging were very brisk in the first few months of the year, recorded a pronounced falling-off in employment in the latter part. Mining maintained a good volume of employment throughout the year, the index averaging 142.8, as compared with 138.2 in 1929, the previous maximum. In communications and transportation, however, the numbers employed were smaller than in the previous year; activity in communications was greater, and in transportation slightly less, than in 1928. Employment in construction, although lower than in 1929, nevertheless continued in good volume, while services and

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, 1927-1930.



10 - Concluded.

showed more activity than in other years for which data are available. The high of employment in the latter two industries reflects in some measure a brisk tourist

Prairie Provinces.- Important advances were indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the period of general expansion lasted a month longer than in 1929, but the number of persons added to the payrolls was smaller. In these provinces was the index more than fractionally higher at the close of the year than at the beginning. The employers furnishing data had an average staff of 139,048 persons during 1929, and the index averaged 117.1, while in 1929, the average index was 126.3. Unfavourable conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 resulted in unemployment among farm workers (who are not represented in these statistics) and had a very deleterious effect upon business in general. The growing use of machinery in agricultural work is also a factor in the Prairie employment situation. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, ^{transportation} services and trade was, on the whole, lower in 1930 than in 1929, the year of maximum activity. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the lumber, iron and steel and other industries. Construction work was at a lower level during most of 1930 than in 1929, although the index in the last quarter was higher, chiefly as a result of unemployment relief work. Communications reported improvement over the preceding year.

British Columbia.- The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 84,592 employees, and the index averaged 107.9, as compared with 111.5 in 1929, and 106.4 in 1928. At the end of the year, employment was slightly higher than at the beginning. Nearly all groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity, notable exceptions being the pulp, paper and printing and miscellaneous divisions; on the other hand, there were losses in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants. Logging, mining, transportation, services and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1930 than in 1929, while employment in communications and construction was maintained at slightly higher levels than in the preceding year.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1927 in Table 1, which gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last four years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver recorded on the whole a rather higher level of employment than in 1929. Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, (including the adjacent Border Cities) and Winnipeg, however, showed reduced employment as compared with the preceding year. In the two cities last named, the index was also lower than in 1928, but the remaining cities reported higher activity in that comparison.

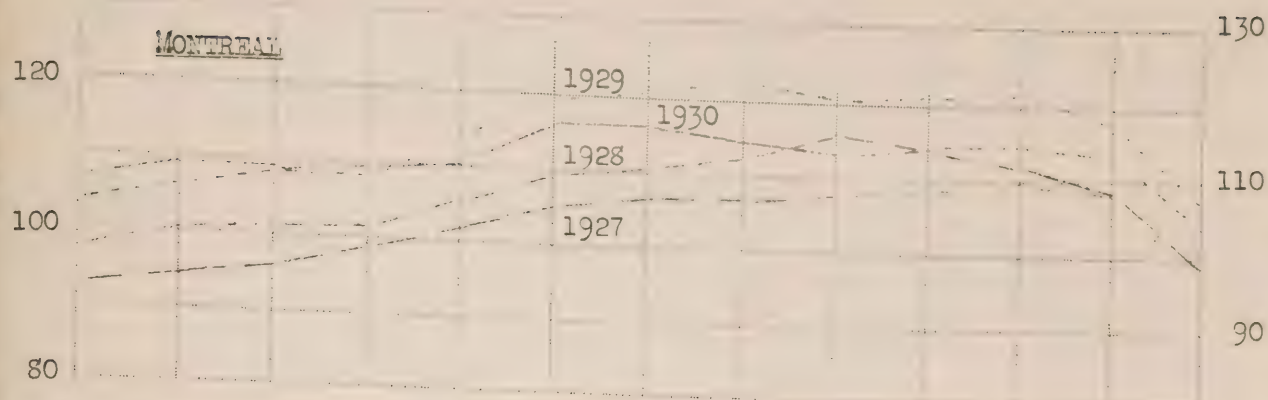
Montreal.- The staffs of the 914 Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,725 persons, while the mean index, at 111.8, was 3.5 points lower than that for the preceding year. Manufacturing was more active during part of 1930, but the index averaged slightly lower in the twelve months than in 1929, although it was higher than in 1928. Vegetable printing, tobacco and miscellaneous manufactures afforded more employment than in any other year on record, but the textile and iron and steel industries were slacker. Communications, transportation and construction also showed curtailment as compared with 1929, while trade during most of the year was slightly more active.

Quebec City.- Considerable fluctuations were indicated in Quebec, but the index averaged higher than in earlier years of the record. From the low point of 110.0 on September 1, it rose to its maximum of 138.5 on September 1, and at the beginning of December was higher than the average for any previous year on record. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 12,766 and the index averaged 125.3 in 1930, compared with 12,977 and 124.2, respectively, in 1929. Transportation and construction, on the whole, reported more employment than in earlier years of the record, but manufacturing was generally slacker.

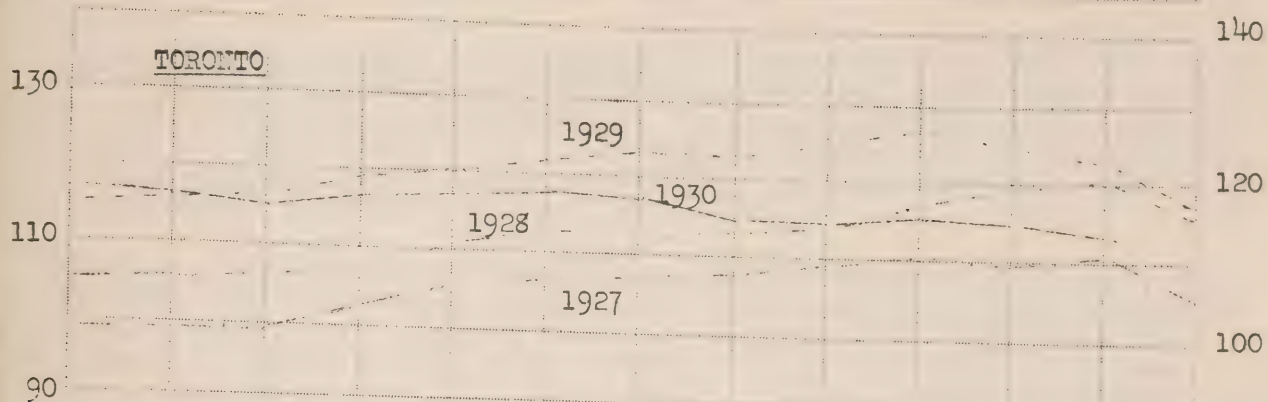
Toronto.- Employment in the first quarter of 1929 showed curtailment, succeeded by three months of moderate improvement. From July until October the tendency was again favourable, while increases on October 1, were followed by reductions in the next two months. At the close of the year the index was slightly lower than at the beginning, and also below the mean for 1930. The index for the year averaged 116.3, as against 116.3 during 1929. The number of employees of the firms co-operating during 1930, averaged 123,799. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel reported the most marked falling-off, but losses were also indicated in textile, printing and publishing and other industries. Construction was not nearly so active as in 1929. In trade and transportation, however, employment was generally well maintained by the firms furnishing returns.

Chart 4. EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES, 1927 - 1930.

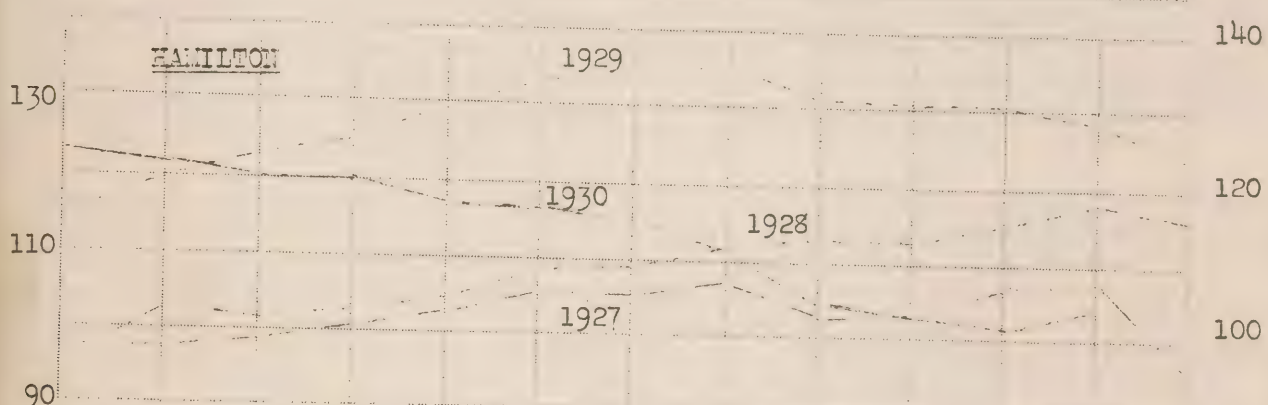
MONTREAL



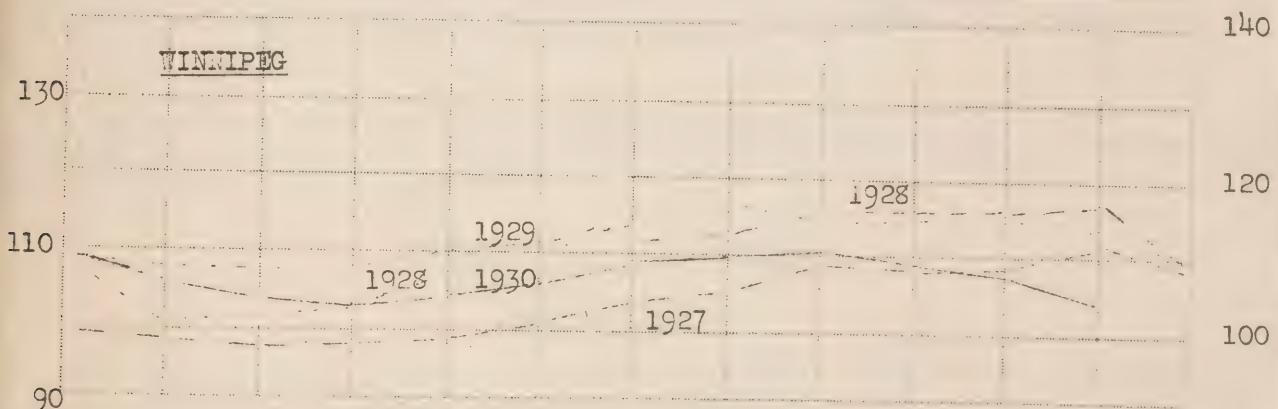
TORONTO



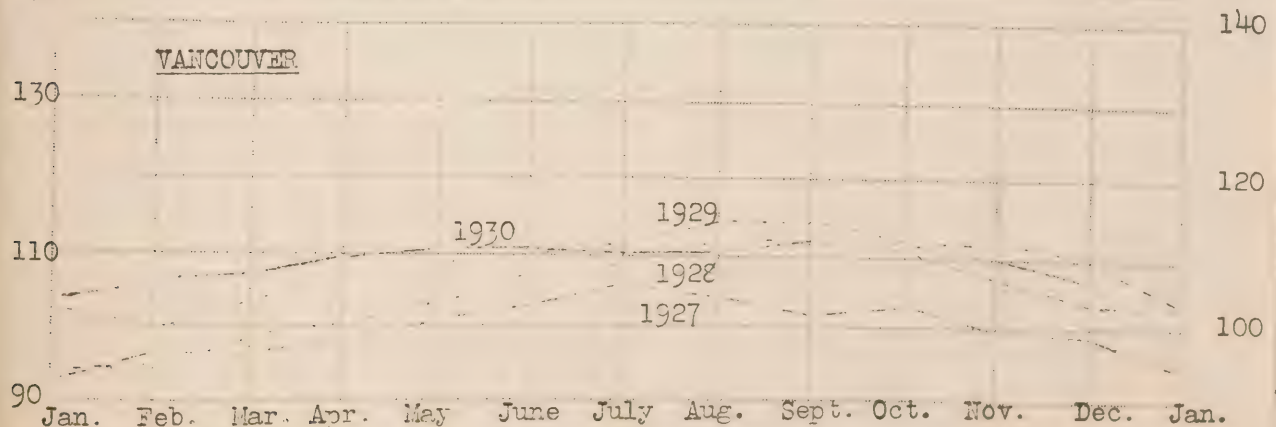
HAMILTON



WINNIPEG



VANCOUVER



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole reported a smaller volume of employment than the preceding year, all branches showing rather reduced activity. Moderate gains were made in trade, while construction also afforded slightly more employment. A mean payroll of 13,278 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 123.1, as compared with 12,695 employees and an average index of 120.7 in 1929.

Hamilton.- Following a period of marked industrial expansion during 1929, employment in Hamilton was dull during the whole of 1930, the index being over 19 points lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. All industries showed curtailment, the greatest losses were in the iron and steel group, while employment in trade was relatively more stable than in other lines. Towards the latter part of 1930, the textile industry showed improvement over earlier months. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 34,270 persons; the index averaged 113.9, compared with 128.4 in 1929 and 108.2 in 1928.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 128.6 and the recorded payrolls averaged 15,927 workers in 1930, compared with 153.2 and 18,906, respectively, in the preceding year, while in 1928 the index was 137.3, and in 1927, 86.2. Largely owing to depression in the automobile related industries, employment in the Border Cities was dull throughout 1930. Construction also showed less activity than in 1929.

Winnipeg.- The unfavourable situation that first developed in Winnipeg as a result of the crop conditions from September, 1929, continued during 1930. Employment increased steadily during the first four months of the year, after which there was a period of moderate expansion lasting until September 1; this was succeeded by contractions until the close of 1930. The mean index for the year was 107.6, compared with 110.1 in 1929 and 110.1 in 1928. All branches of manufactures were slacker than in 1929; food and printing industries showed least curtailment. Transportation, reflecting grain congestion, afforded a smaller volume of employment, and trade was also duller than in the preceding year. On the other hand, construction showed a slight improvement. An average staff of 32,347 was recorded by the 345 firms whose data were received.

Vancouver.- Conditions in Vancouver did not show so great a change from those of 1929 as was the case in other cities, although considerable unemployment was increased during the year; the index averaged 109.8 as compared with 109.2 in the preceding year, while the paylists covered averaged 29,671 persons. Until the autumn, manufacturing showed improvement over 1929, but from then on, dullness in the lumber industries offset the gains that were reported in other groups. Communications recorded a higher level of employment throughout the year, while the indexes for construction, transportation, services and trade averaged slightly lower than in 1929; in all of these but construction and services, activity was greater than in 1928 and earlier years of record.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the variations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1927, the curves being plotted upon the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

From the beginning of 1930, employment in manufacturing was quieter than in the preceding year, and from the spring was also slacker than in 1928, although it averaged higher than in 1927 and earlier years on record. Statistics were received from some 1,000 manufacturers employing, on the average 525,247 operatives, as compared with the average of 555,280 reported by the 4,100 establishments reporting in 1929. The index averaged 109.0 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with an index of 117.1 in the preceding year and 110.1 in 1928. Nearly all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally unfavourable movement; notable exceptions were the food, tobacco, electric current, electrical apparatus, chemical and non-metallic industries. Especially important losses were indicated in the rubber, lumber and iron and steel groups, in the last of which the automobile, agricultural implement and machine, rolled and forged divisions were particularly affected by the prevailing dullness. Animal food, pulp and paper, building material and non-ferrous metal industries showed a relatively more favourable situation as compared with 1929 than was the case with the other branches of manufacturing which showed curtailment. The textile trades showed improvement towards the latter part of the year, but employment averaged less than in 1929.

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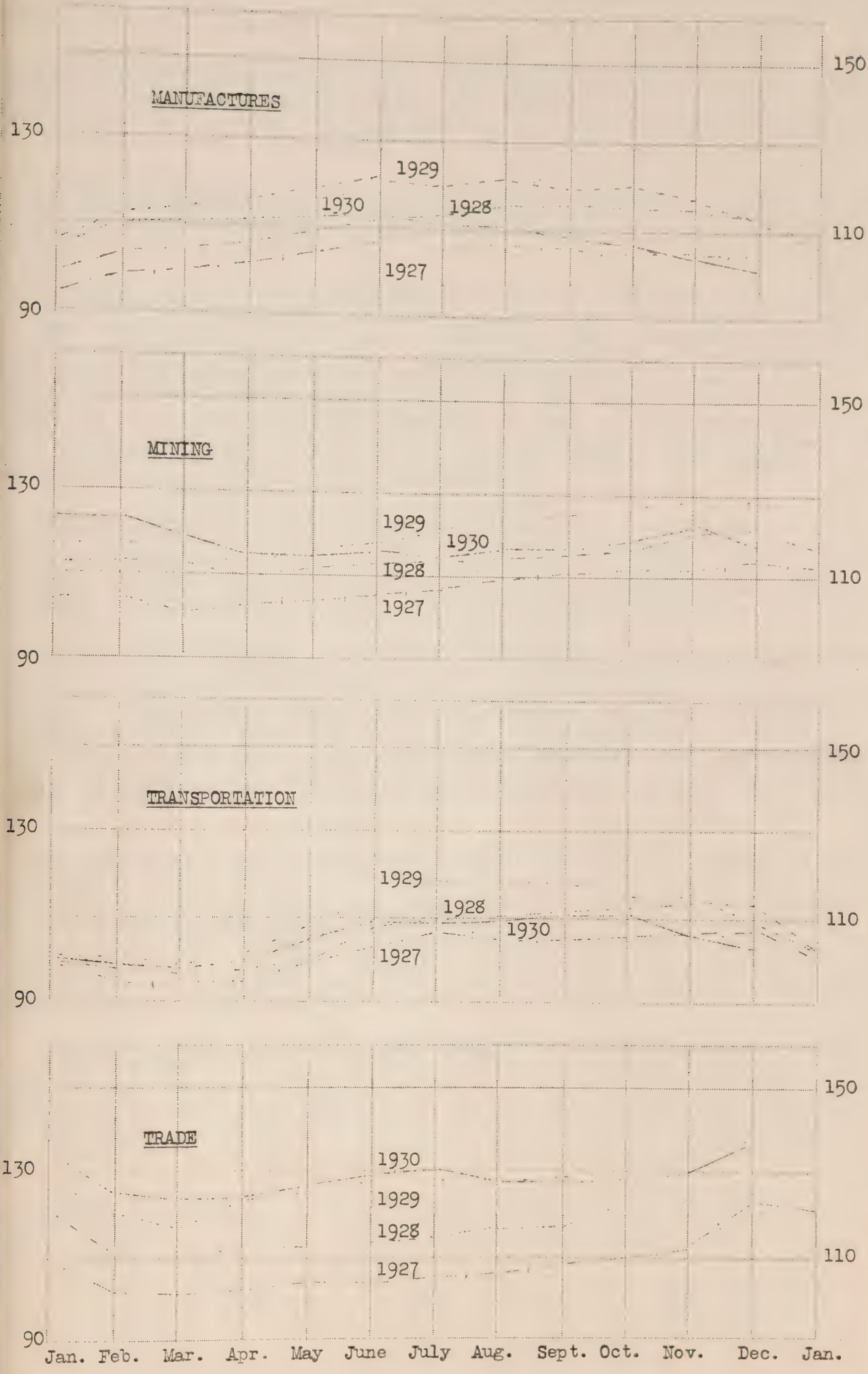
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Chart 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927 - 1930.



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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, both incoming and outgoing, to ensure transparency and accountability. It emphasizes the need for regular audits and the use of reliable accounting software to track financial performance over time.

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Figure 6

Theorem 1. Let \mathcal{H} be a Hilbert space and \mathcal{A} a C^* -algebra. Let $\phi: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ be a linear map. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

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Employment by Industries, Continued.

Animal Products, Edible.- Employment in this division showed much the same trends during 1929, but was not quite so active. Fish-preserving factories, dairies and meat-killing plants reported rather smaller staffs. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 18,689 persons, varying between 16,479 on March 1, and 21,152 at the beginning of August. The mean index was 109.7, compared with 113.8 in 1929, and 111.2 in 1928.

Leather and Products.- Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories, on the whole, afforded less employment than in the preceding year; an average working force of 722 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 88, as compared with 93.1 in 1929.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal movements always indicated in lumber mills showed pronounced fluctuations during 1930, when employment was generally much quieter than in 1929. Steady gains between February 1 and June 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 55,948 persons at the beginning of June and 39,205 on December 1, averaging 43,929 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1929 mean of 53,870. The average index, standing at 93.3, was many points lower than the mean of 106.2 for the preceding year. Rough and dressed lumber mills, owing partly to curtailment of foreign demand, recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1929, and losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using factories.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories was not so pronounced as in 1929, according to statements from some 38 firms whose staffs averaged 58. The mean index stood at 70.9 in 1930, compared with 100.6 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was better in 1930 than in the preceding year, mainly due to unusual activity in canneries, while the tendency was also favourable in the bread and bakery division. On the other hand, flour mills, sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery factories were slacker than in 1929. An average working force of 32,020 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 28,204 on January 1, and 40,833 at the beginning of October. The mean general index of 113.0 in 1930 compared favourably with the 1929 average of 110.9, and also with that of 103.2 in 1928.

Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper industries shared in the general dullness of the foreign and domestic market, but the losses in employment as compared with 1929 were not so marked as in some of the other industries, and activity was, on the whole, slightly greater than in 1928, and considerably greater than in earlier years of the decade. The reported staffs averaged 65,303 employees and the index 109.1, as compared with a mean index of 111.4 in 1929. During 1930, employment was lower than in 1929 in the pulp and paper and paper goods groups, but in printing and publishing establishments the general situation was unchanged.

Rubber Products.- Activity in rubber factories was materially reduced during 1930, partly as a result of the depression in the automobile industry, since the production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 p.c. of the workers in the rubber group. The mean index in 1930 was 117.4, compared with 139.5 in the preceding year, and 128.7 in 1928. The pay-rolls of the plants supplying information averaged 14,992, ranging between 16,394 workers on February 1, and 13,498 at the beginning of November.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries showed wide fluctuations in 1930. Considerable improvement was indicated during the first quarter of the year, followed by four months of decreasing activity; from the first of September, however, the trend was favourable until December, when losses were again recorded. At the end of the year the level of employment was practically the same as at the beginning. The index averaged 101.2 as compared with 107.2 in 1929. An average payroll of 30,715 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 677. Practically all branches of this group reported curtailment as compared with 1929, the smallest falling-off being noted in the garment trades.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from nearly 100 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,924 persons. The mean index of 124.9 in 1930 showed very little variation from the 1929 mean of 124.6, but was considerably higher than the 1928 average of 109.3. Tobacco factories were slightly more active during the year under review than in 1929, while employment in the production of distilled and malt liquors was rather less.

Employment by Industries, Continued.

Chemical and Allied Products.- The level of employment in this group was slightly higher than that reported in 1929, and was considerably higher than in 1928 and earlier years for which data are available. The index averaged 118.8, as compared with 108.3 in 1929 and 110.5 in 1928. An average payroll of 7,726 workers was registered for employers whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Employment in these industries was generally higher than in 1929, but greater than in 1928 and previous years on record. The index averaged 121.7, while in 1929 and 1928 it was 126.2 and 111.4, respectively. The unusually high level of activity in building during 1930 is reflected in the personnel building material factories, 157 of which reported an average working force of 12,558 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 14,222.

Electric Current.- The average number engaged in the production of electric current was greater than in any other of the last ten years; the index averaged 130.8, compared with 127.6 in 1929 and 118.3 in 1928, the previous high levels of the record. The aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 15,789 during 1930, as compared with 15,389 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1930 than in any other period on record, although the improvement indicated was not so pronounced as that in 1929 over 1928. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 14,558 workers, and the mean index was 157.1 as compared with 14,555 and 143.8, respectively, in 1929.

Iron and Steel Products.- The trend of employment in this group was generally upward throughout the year, except for an unusually brief period of seasonal activity between February 1 and April 1. The slackness in the automotive industries contributed largely to this retrogressive movement, but the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, machinery, heating appliance, structural iron and steel and other divisions showed considerable curtailment. Towards the close of the year, however, the losses were on a smaller scale than in the early winter of 1929, which may perhaps be taken as an indication that the end of the depression is in sight. The aggregate working force of the 694 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1930, averaged 139,267 persons; in 1929, the mean was 161,126 and in 1928 it was 143,013. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 201, or 43 less than in the preceding year, while the average index, at 108.1, compared unfavourably with 125.2 in 1929 and 112.6 in 1928, although it was higher than the 1927 mean of 106.6.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division fluctuated considerably during the year under review, but averaged rather less than in 1929, although it was better than in 1928 and all earlier years for which statistics are available. The index averaged 129.3 and the reported employees 19,792; in 1929 the mean index stood at 138.8.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- In spite of losses in many months of the year, employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged higher than in 1929, the index standing at 142.6, as compared with 138.2 in 1929, and 120.5 in 1928. Statements were received each month from over 80 firms with an average staff of 13,737 persons. The petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- In spite of improvement towards the end of the year, fur factories recorded a rather less favourable situation than in the preceding year, while the production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a moderate decrease.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly less activity than in the last few years; the index was considerably higher in the first four months of 1930 than in any other year on record, but employment in this group was soon affected by the prevailing depression. The working force of the firms supplying information averaged 13,321 and the index number 108.0 in 1930; in 1929, the mean index was 125.8. As has already been mentioned in other issues, the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, is increasing the difficulty of collecting current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in

ing - Concluded.

ing was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia the fluctuations were not so ed. The index in Quebec was considerably higher than that for the Dominion as a le.

MINING.

As in 1929, there were losses in mining during the first part of 1930, followed a series of advances lasting almost without interruption until the beginning of ember, when declines were indicated; the gains during this period of expansion, how- , did not result in so high a level of employment as in 1929, but this level was er than in 1928 and earlier years on record. The index averaged 117.8, compared with 1 in 1929 and 114.4 in 1928. In coal-mining, conditions were not quite so good as 1929, employment being generally less active. The mean index was 104.1 as compared 107.4 in 1929, and 106.4 in 1928, while the labour force of the co-operating rators averaged 27,548 workers in 1930. In metallic ores, employment was generally er during 1930, although it did not attain so high a peak as in one or two months of preceding year; the index, at 145.6 averaged some six points more than in 1929, the vious maximum. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,851 during the year er review, compared with 16,055 in the preceding year. The commencement of productive ations in some of the mines in Manitoba on which preparatory work has been going for- l for some time, materially increased employment in this group. Non-metallic rals (other than coal) registered reduced employment, in spite of the seasonally up- movement recorded during the summer. The index averaged 124.4, as against 137.1 in preceding year; a mean payroll of 8,112 persons was employed by the co-operating s, while those reporting in 1929 had an average of 8,803. Quarries, asbestos mines other divisions coming under this heading recorded less activity.

TRANSPORTATION.

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of 1930, but were on a smaller scale than in the first quarter of the year preceding. Following this period, tendency was almost uninterruptedly favourable until the beginning of September, er which seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in smaller volume oughout 1930 than in 1929, and was also rather less than in 1928, although it ex- ed that in 1927 and previous years for which data are on record. The index averaged 108.6, as compared with 109.7 in 1929 and 105.9 in 1928. The transportation companies se returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 120,536 workers. In the steam way division, the index averaged 100.7, or over six points lower than in 1929. An age working force of 79,133 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, com- d with 84,438 in 1929. Street railways and cartage companies, with an average pay- of 25,099 persons, reported unchanged employment as compared with the preceding , the index averaging 123.6, compared with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in shipping stevedoring was lower than in 1929; the mean index was 99.8, while the reported Ts averaged 16,305, varying between 11,253 persons on February 1, and 19,175 at the nning of June. In the preceding year, the mean index was 104.7, while in 1928 it 96.4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones reported a good volume of employment during 1930; al- ough this was slightly less than in 1929, it was greater than in 1928 and earlier s on record. The index averaged 119.8, compared with 120.6 in 1929, and 108.2 in . The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 30,483 employees, of whom 80 p.c. were engaged on telephones. Activity in this group was fairly general oughout the Dominion.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The period of expansion indicated by the construction industries in 1930 was ter than in 1929, and the number of persons added to the payroll was smaller. site this, activity in the construction industries, aided by governmental relief sures, was well maintained, being practically the same as in 1929, the previous mmum, and at a higher level than in earlier years on record. During the period of marked activity, from April 1 to August 1, more than 90,000 extra workers were ed to the forces of the co-operating employers, whose payrolls averaged 125,644 ng the twelve months, varying between 79,682 on February 1 and 174,564 at the nning of August. The general index for this group averaged 129.8, compared with

Construction and Maintenance, Concluded.

117.7 in 1929, and 118.8 in 1928.

Building construction gained steadily from April 1 to October 1, but did not quite attain so great a volume as in the preceding year; employment was nevertheless brisker than in earlier years for which data are available. The mean index was 134.3 in 1930, compared with 135.3 in 1929, and 112.0 in 1928. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 52,480. As already stated in connection with mining, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction reported an especially high level of employment during the year; this was partly due to unemployment relief works, especially towards the latter part of the year. The number employed was higher than in any other year on record; in the Maritime Provinces, an unusually important programme of highway construction and improvement was carried out during the summer, but considerable activity was noted in all provinces. The payrolls reported averaged 33,876 workers, and ranged between 9,038 on March 1 and 66,156 at the beginning of August. The average index of 183.6 compares favourably with that of 150.1 indicated in 1929, and 137.1 in 1928. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms.

Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 39,288 men) was not so active as in the last few years. The index averaged 99.9, while the mean in 1929 was 114.4 and in 1928, 116.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 235 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 22,529. With only two exceptions, gains were noted from February to September, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was maintained at a good level during 1930, while other divisions did not report much change as compared with 1929. The index number for the service industries as a whole was 131.6, as against 130.3 in 1929, and 118.1 in 1928. Activity in these three years was greater than in any other for which statistics are available.

TRADE.

Employment in trade was, on the average, rather brisker than in any previous year of the record, the index number being higher in most months of 1930 than in the same months of any other year since 1920. Both retail and wholesale trading establishments maintained a good volume of employment. With one exception, there was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 87,967 persons and the index 127.7, compared with 126.2 in 1929. Of these workers, nearly 72 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been an increasing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics. This may partly account for the favourable showing, but it also appears that the volume of employment afforded in trade has been well kept up, in spite of the prevailing business depression. This may indicate that the purchasing power of the majority of the population and their standard of living have undergone little change in the past year.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1927, together with yearly averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1927-30 is shown in Table 4. The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and December 1 of the indicated years. Chart 5 shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1927; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

Persons desiring detailed indexes for the years 1924 - 1926 may obtain these on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Average calendar year, 1926=100.

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
- Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
- Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
- Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
- Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
- Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
- Average ^{1/}	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
- Jan. 1	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7	95.9
Feb. 1	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8	96.6
Mar. 1	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0	97.5
Apr. 1	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1	97.4
May 1	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4	101.8
June 1	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5	107.2
July 1	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1	109.7
Aug. 1	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0	110.5
Sept. 1	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7	111.0
Oct. 1	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8	110.3
Nov. 1	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2	108.8
Dec. 1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0	108.1
Average, 1927	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
- Jan. 1	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4	100.7
Feb. 1	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5	102.0
Mar. 1	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0	102.6
Apr. 1	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0	102.3
May 1	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4	106.8
June 1	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9	113.8
July 1	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0	117.7
Aug. 1	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4	119.3
Sept. 1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5	119.1
Oct. 1	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0	118.8
Nov. 1	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1	118.9
Dec. 1	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9	116.7
Average, 1928	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
- Jan. 1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4	109.1
Feb. 1	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4	110.5
Mar. 1	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7	111.4
Apr. 1	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0	110.4
May 1	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6	116.2
June 1	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5	122.2
July 1	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2	124.7
Aug. 1	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7	127.8
Sept. 1	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5	126.8
Oct. 1	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2	125.6
Nov. 1	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9	124.6
Dec. 1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3	119.1
Average, 1929	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
- Jan. 1	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1	111.2
Feb. 1	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9	111.6
Mar. 1	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2	110.2
Apr. 1	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0	107.8
May 1	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7	111.4
June 1	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3	116.5
July 1	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5	118.9
Aug. 1	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8	118.8
Sept. 1	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6	116.6
Oct. 1	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1	116.2
Nov. 1	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4	112.9
Dec. 1	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0	108.5
Average, 1930	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1930.

7.7 28.3 40.8 14.9 8.3 100.0

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Average calendar year, 1926=100.

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
- Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
- Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
- Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
- Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
- Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
- Jan. 1	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	92.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Average, 1927	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
- Jan. 1	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	112.9	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Average, 1928	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
- Jan. 1	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	135.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Average, 1929	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
- Jan. 1	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1930.

14.1 1.4 12.7 1.3 3.4 1.5 3.3 3.2

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Average calendar year, 1926=100.

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
Average ^{1/}	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
Jan. 1	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9	95.9
Feb. 1	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2	96.6
Mar. 1	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2	97.5
Apr. 1	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3	97.4
May 1	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4	101.8
June 1	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8	107.2
July 1	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0	109.7
Aug. 1	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3	110.5
Sept. 1	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	106.4	111.0
Oct. 1	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4	110.3
Nov. 1	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9	108.8
Dec. 1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2	108.1
Average, 1927	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
Jan. 1	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4	100.7
Feb. 1	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0	102.0
Mar. 1	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7	102.6
Apr. 1	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1	102.3
May 1	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7	106.8
June 1	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7	113.8
July 1	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3	117.7
Aug. 1	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3	119.3
Sept. 1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0	119.1
Oct. 1	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1	118.8
Nov. 1	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3	118.9
Dec. 1	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	116.7
Average, 1928	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
Jan. 1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
Feb. 1	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
Mar. 1	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8	111.4
Apr. 1	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5	110.4
May 1	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0	116.2
June 1	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0	122.2
July 1	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7	124.7
Aug. 1	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1	127.8
Sept. 1	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8	126.8
Oct. 1	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2	125.6
Nov. 1	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7	124.6
Dec. 1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	119.1
Average, 1929	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
Jan. 1	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
Apr. 1	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1	107.8
May 1	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1930.

50.7 3.0 5.5 3.2 12.3 13.4 2.2 9.8 100.0

The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930-Continued.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100)

relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Relative Weight						
	Jan.1 1927	Feb.1 1927	Mar.1 1927	Apr.1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1927	June 1 1927
Manufacturing	94.7	98.2	99.8	101.5	103.9	106.9	55.7
Food products - edible	91.9	92.8	90.6	94.5	102.2	115.4	2.1
Alcohol and products	96.6	89.3	83.2	95.9	93.4	97.3	.1
Other and products	102.9	104.9	105.6	103.2	100.2	100.3	1.9
Timber and products	77.4	81.9	85.5	88.3	93.2	111.3	6.3
High and dressed lumber	67.6	70.8	74.6	76.7	94.0	113.2	4.2
Furniture	94.9	102.8	105.8	108.5	106.9	105.6	1.0
Other lumber products	95.3	101.3	105.0	110.1	105.1	108.5	1.1
Musical instruments	105.1	99.6	95.8	100.6	96.1	96.9	.4
Textile products - edible	92.0	92.4	94.4	93.6	94.4	98.5	3.0
Print and paper products	98.7	101.1	99.8	102.9	103.8	108.1	6.8
Clay and paper	95.6	99.1	96.7	102.8	104.4	113.1	3.6
Other products	98.3	101.2	103.5	105.3	104.9	104.4	.8
Printing and publishing	103.3	104.0	103.2	102.5	102.8	103.1	2.4
Other products	102.2	108.5	108.5	108.8	111.3	113.8	1.6
Textile products	98.2	101.8	103.1	104.8	105.9	105.5	8.6
Wool, yarn and cloth	100.9	103.6	104.0	106.1	109.1	109.6	3.3
Silk and knit goods	99.6	101.2	102.3	104.8	102.0	102.5	1.7
Furnishings and personal furnishings	93.2	100.4	102.6	104.6	102.3	99.8	2.5
Other textile products	97.7	102.1	104.0	103.4	114.3	114.3	1.1
Textile products (n.e.s.)	92.6	105.1	104.1	102.3	105.5	107.7	1.4
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol distillates and extracts	111.2	102.9	107.3	111.1	107.6	95.7	.1
Chemical and allied products	95.0	100.7	101.6	102.3	104.4	106.2	.8
Glass, glass and stone products	93.3	89.8	92.1	95.0	99.1	108.0	1.2
Electric current	97.6	96.6	97.1	99.6	103.9	106.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus	108.3	108.0	107.4	106.5	105.0	105.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	94.2	99.8	103.5	104.8	106.7	105.9	15.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	97.2	99.6	104.1	113.2	115.8	112.8	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.9	104.4	104.4	112.1	110.8	110.6	1.3
Agricultural implements	106.5	109.9	111.7	114.4	110.7	109.9	1.1
Trucks and vehicles	88.7	96.5	101.6	100.1	104.7	103.1	6.8
Automobiles and parts	64.0	99.1	114.7	96.6	118.8	116.6	1.6
Shipbuilding and repairing	100.6	114.5	114.1	109.0	103.5	110.3	.4
Refrigerating appliances	93.1	92.2	100.2	98.4	102.4	101.9	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	93.7	99.6	101.2	108.1	105.5	111.0	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	101.2	100.9	105.9	111.7	108.5	105.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	97.6	100.9	101.3	104.8	104.5	104.5	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	100.7	104.4	105.8	111.1	112.1	114.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	96.4	96.6	96.9	100.2	101.7	104.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	100.2	103.3	104.4	105.0	104.9	106.9	.5
Logging	136.1	149.1	137.5	85.7	82.8	86.8	2.3
Gas	104.7	104.0	101.6	103.0	103.6	105.5	5.1
Oil	110.4	107.9	104.2	104.7	102.8	101.8	2.9
Metallurgical ores	101.7	102.8	102.1	103.9	107.5	110.9	1.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	88.1	91.6	92.3	95.0	101.2	111.9	.8
Communications	99.6	99.1	99.8	101.9	103.5	103.7	2.9
Telegraphs	95.2	95.5	96.0	102.4	105.5	106.8	.6
Telephones	100.7	100.3	100.9	101.9	102.9	102.7	2.3
Transportation	99.1	95.4	95.7	96.2	100.8	104.8	13.1
Street railways and cartage	97.1	97.8	96.9	98.4	103.2	104.4	2.3
Steam railways	102.0	98.3	99.0	98.6	99.9	103.0	9.0
Dredging and stevedoring	85.6	77.1	75.7	80.2	102.1	114.3	1.8
Construction and maintenance	73.1	67.6	72.3	72.5	95.0	121.3	11.9
Building	86.7	82.9	87.3	88.7	102.9	112.4	4.2
Highway	40.0	30.3	27.4	35.5	68.5	125.0	1.9
Railway	73.5	68.9	75.2	73.0	99.7	126.8	5.8
Ice	96.7	95.9	97.3	99.0	101.5	105.4	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	83.0	82.0	82.5	82.7	95.9	101.5	.9
Professional	86.0	86.6	100.9	103.1	103.3	107.2	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	102.2	101.4	103.0	105.5	103.9	109.8	.7
Laundries	109.9	102.2	101.2	102.3	104.4	104.8	7.2
Wholesale	115.3	103.7	102.4	103.7	106.3	106.5	4.8
Retail	99.8	99.2	99.0	99.6	101.2	101.9	2.4
Wholesale	95.9	96.6	97.5	97.4	101.8	107.2	100.0
INDUSTRIES							

TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930-Continued.

Note:—Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1927	Rel.	Aver.
							Wght. 1927	Jan. 1- Dec. 1 1927
Manufacturing	106.8	107.0	106.8	106.4	104.9	104.3	53.9	103.4
Animal products - edible	121.4	120.6	117.6	114.0	112.0	109.6	2.0	106.9
Food and products	101.8	91.1	99.9	104.8	100.8	103.2	.1	96.4
Leather and products	100.8	100.7	103.9	104.1	104.6	105.8	2.0	103.1
Timber and products	115.8	117.4	114.4	109.4	97.9	89.5	5.0	98.9
Rough and dressed lumber	120.5	123.6	119.6	110.6	92.4	79.1	2.9	95.2
Furniture	106.1	105.8	105.8	109.5	112.1	114.0	1.0	106.5
Other lumber products	108.0	105.9	102.7	103.6	103.5	105.6	1.1	104.4
Musical instruments	97.2	94.9	97.2	104.4	109.6	108.7	.4	100.5
Plant products - edible	100.4	107.0	109.4	120.9	109.7	107.5	3.3	101.7
Clay and paper products	107.8	108.4	108.8	108.5	107.3	107.5	6.8	105.2
Clay and paper	111.5	112.8	112.3	111.9	108.4	106.3	3.4	106.2
Paper products	104.3	104.6	107.6	108.1	110.0	112.5	.8	105.4
Printing and publishing	104.5	104.1	104.5	104.6	105.5	108.0	2.6	104.2
Gum products	114.9	115.4	115.7	112.6	120.8	121.5	1.7	112.8
Textile products	103.6	103.5	104.4	104.9	106.8	106.5	8.6	104.1
Wool, yarn and cloth	109.3	108.3	111.0	111.2	112.0	113.1	3.5	108.2
Hosiery and knit goods	99.1	100.0	97.7	97.8	103.4	104.5	1.7	101.2
Apparel and personal furnishings	99.1	96.9	98.9	101.7	103.9	99.5	2.4	100.2
Other textile products	107.5	112.5	109.6	108.4	105.4	108.6	1.0	107.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	106.0	109.4	111.3	109.6	111.6	112.5	1.5	106.5
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food distillates and extracts	110.1	103.6	104.1	115.0	117.4	129.7	.1	109.6
Chemicals and allied products	103.6	103.3	104.4	104.9	105.8	105.8	.8	103.2
Clay, glass and stone products	112.2	113.7	109.5	106.2	108.1	105.2	1.2	102.7
Electric current	111.5	112.5	117.2	113.2	113.7	111.4	1.5	106.8
Electrical apparatus	106.5	101.3	107.8	110.2	112.0	112.9	1.3	107.6
Iron and steel products	103.0	101.7	100.1	99.5	99.3	100.6	14.2	101.6
Rude, rolled and forged products	107.1	107.2	106.9	103.1	103.3	112.3	1.6	106.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	109.8	113.3	112.2	113.2	110.9	112.4	1.3	109.6
Agricultural implements	106.8	107.1	94.3	94.6	96.1	94.2	.9	104.7
Trucks and vehicles	98.7	96.7	94.6	94.8	93.1	93.9	6.1	97.2
Automobiles and parts	96.3	89.5	89.7	92.7	87.4	85.3	1.2	95.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	107.4	100.6	92.0	89.7	83.7	100.6	.4	102.6
Heating appliances	102.7	103.8	105.4	103.8	110.7	111.0	.6	102.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	113.9	112.2	116.6	116.0	121.1	120.3	.8	109.9
Foundry and machine shop products	102.1	97.7	96.3	91.1	92.6	91.7	.5	100.4
Other iron and steel products	104.4	103.2	105.5	104.1	104.8	104.9	2.0	103.4
Non-ferrous metal products	114.4	111.5	111.5	110.2	110.2	114.8	1.9	110.1
Non-metallic mineral products	107.7	108.8	106.9	104.7	105.0	103.6	1.1	102.8
Miscellaneous	103.4	101.1	101.2	98.2	100.1	97.6	.4	102.2
Quarrying	69.9	68.6	78.7	96.8	136.3	182.7	4.8	109.3
Mining	106.6	109.4	109.9	111.5	111.4	113.1	5.5	107.0
Metallurgical	102.1	104.9	104.4	105.9	105.8	110.8	3.2	105.5
Metallic ores (coal)	112.2	116.6	118.5	120.5	121.5	121.1	1.5	111.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	115.6	115.6	117.8	119.6	118.1	108.7	.8	106.3
Communications	106.0	106.6	107.2	107.2	106.2	104.6	2.9	103.8
Telegraphs	110.8	112.4	113.0	111.1	108.5	106.1	.6	105.3
Telephones	104.8	105.2	105.7	106.2	105.5	104.3	2.3	103.4
Transportation	107.0	105.0	105.9	106.5	106.5	107.1	13.2	102.5
Street railways and cartage	105.4	106.4	108.6	107.9	106.5	106.0	2.3	103.2
Steam railways	105.3	103.6	104.6	104.8	105.3	105.5	9.1	102.5
Shipping and stevedoring	117.7	110.1	108.6	114.0	113.1	116.7	1.8	101.5
Construction and maintenance	144.2	150.2	150.4	139.8	122.1	99.5	9.7	109.0
Building	120.8	129.6	134.7	133.7	117.7	107.4	4.1	103.7
Highway	221.1	242.4	238.8	213.4	193.4	113.9	1.8	129.3
Railway	137.7	132.4	129.1	115.7	101.2	85.5	3.8	101.5
Hotels and restaurants	113.1	115.8	120.0	115.5	107.9	106.9	1.8	106.2
Professional	116.1	120.8	126.0	114.9	102.6	100.6	.9	104.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	107.4	102.2	100.7	113.1	114.3	107.6	.2	104.4
Laundries	110.3	112.1	116.4	116.0	113.6	115.9	.7	109.7
Trade	106.0	107.3	108.4	109.4	111.9	121.2	8.2	107.4
Retail	107.5	198.8	108.1	109.5	113.0	127.0	5.7	109.3
Wholesale	102.8	104.5	109.2	109.4	109.9	110.0	2.5	103.9
INDUSTRIES	109.7	110.5	111.0	110.3	108.8	108.1	100.0	104.6

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930 - Continued.

Note:-Average calendar year, 1928 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.)

Industries	Relative Weight						
	Jan.1 1928	Feb.1 1928	Mar.1 1928	Apr.1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1928	June 1 1928
Manufacturing	97.9	102.3	104.7	106.6	109.0	112.6	55.0
Animal products - edible	102.1	97.3	94.6	97.5	108.2	116.7	2.0
Fur and products	93.7	89.4	88.2	92.0	89.5	91.1	.1
Leather and products	102.6	106.4	108.9	108.6	102.6	100.4	1.8
Lumber and products	78.1	86.1	88.9	91.7	98.2	109.7	5.8
Rough and dressed lumber	65.5	73.5	77.4	81.0	89.7	106.5	3.7
Furniture	105.3	113.3	113.7	116.1	117.1	117.1	1.0
Other lumber products	97.9	105.2	106.4	106.8	111.1	113.4	1.1
Musical instruments	102.2	97.8	95.3	90.5	87.8	92.4	.3
Plant products - edible	87.7	92.1	93.8	95.0	94.9	100.0	2.9
Pulp and paper products	104.4	107.7	108.3	106.6	108.7	111.3	6.6
Pulp and paper	102.3	107.8	110.2	107.0	109.8	113.5	3.4
Paper products	104.9	105.3	106.0	107.6	109.5	112.5	.8
Printing and publishing	107.9	108.9	107.0	106.6	107.7	108.7	2.4
Rubber products	116.2	118.6	119.5	120.3	123.0	125.7	1.7
Textile products	99.9	105.7	106.8	106.5	107.0	106.3	8.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	108.8	111.1	110.4	107.9	110.3	110.5	3.2
Hosiery and knit goods	92.5	99.6	102.1	102.9	104.2	104.0	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	93.9	101.1	103.7	104.9	104.1	101.9	2.3
Other textile products	101.4	111.7	111.6	113.0	109.7	108.7	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	109.7	118.3	121.7	116.3	121.6	120.1	1.5
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	116.3	138.9	148.0	141.2	130.0	133.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	102.8	108.5	108.9	111.3	113.0	114.1	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	89.8	96.3	96.0	104.0	108.7	115.7	1.2
Electric current	107.8	107.2	109.0	110.4	112.2	118.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	109.5	108.4	109.6	110.1	112.5	117.5	1.3
Iron and steel products	96.9	101.7	106.9	112.0	114.6	118.1	15.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	105.4	108.6	114.1	119.2	124.7	125.3	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.7	114.1	117.3	118.3	120.1	123.9	1.3
Agricultural implements	95.1	99.4	104.0	103.0	100.4	102.8	.9
Land vehicles	92.0	96.4	103.7	110.9	114.0	118.7	7.4
Automobiles and parts	82.8	96.4	120.3	140.2	154.7	170.0	2.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.2	99.0	104.8	117.0	120.3	125.4	.5
Heating appliances	98.6	91.7	103.3	106.3	108.4	112.7	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	117.7	126.9	127.3	133.3	140.2	138.8	.9
Foundry and machine shop products	90.3	96.6	100.4	105.3	111.5	113.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	99.4	104.1	105.3	106.5	105.2	108.4	2.1
Non-ferrous metal products	107.9	113.9	116.1	117.9	119.1	120.7	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	101.6	102.8	106.4	110.0	113.9	116.9	1.2
Miscellaneous	95.5	95.8	96.6	97.8	102.2	103.9	.4
Logging	163.2	169.5	159.6	88.3	78.5	85.9	2.1
Mining	112.6	113.2	111.4	109.0	111.5	112.3	5.1
Coal	113.5	113.6	109.7	104.9	104.3	100.7	2.7
Metallic ores	119.5	120.7	122.6	123.8	123.9	126.6	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	97.8	99.9	100.4	101.1	120.4	135.2	.9
Communications	102.9	100.9	101.2	102.3	105.0	106.9	2.7
Telegraphs	99.0	98.1	98.4	100.9	106.0	111.5	.6
Telephones	104.0	101.7	101.9	102.8	104.7	105.7	2.1
Transportation	99.4	98.8	97.3	98.2	100.7	108.0	12.9
Street railways and cartage	104.0	105.6	103.4	103.3	107.0	112.3	2.3
Steam railways	103.2	101.7	99.4	99.4	99.2	105.1	8.8
Shipping and stevedoring	72.7	73.5	77.9	84.7	100.6	119.8	1.8
Construction and maintenance	78.6	75.6	73.3	78.6	103.7	136.8	12.6
Building	82.8	84.6	79.3	87.1	102.6	118.3	4.2
Highway	63.1	54.0	49.9	43.2	83.8	142.5	2.3
Railway	79.0	74.9	75.1	82.8	109.7	144.1	6.1
Services	105.3	105.8	105.3	108.4	111.7	118.4	1.9
Hotels and restaurants	99.0	99.6	99.1	100.3	103.4	114.7	1.0
Professional	107.8	113.8	114.6	119.2	120.1	118.5	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	113.9	112.0	111.8	117.2	121.1	123.6	.7
Trade	120.4	110.0	109.7	111.1	111.7	113.7	7.7
Retail	127.1	112.5	112.3	113.6	114.4	116.3	5.3
Wholesale	107.3	105.3	104.6	105.9	106.2	108.3	2.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.7	102.0	102.6	102.3	106.8	113.8	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930 - Continued.

Note: These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Relative Aver.							Jan.1- Dec.1, 1928.
	July 1 1928	Aug.1 1928	Sept.1 1928	Oct.1 1928	Nov.1 1928	Dec.1, 1928	Weight 1928	
Manufacturing	113.1	115.2	115.9	115.7	115.1	112.9	53.7	110.1
Animal products - edible	121.6	122.4	123.9	119.6	118.1	112.2	1.8	111.2
Fur and products	93.0	90.4	99.3	99.5	94.4	90.8	.1	92.6
Leather and products	97.6	97.0	97.4	96.4	97.1	93.9	1.7	100.7
Lumber and products	117.7	121.0	120.5	117.6	109.2	95.4	4.9	102.8
Rough and dressed lumber	118.5	122.9	121.8	116.3	105.2	84.9	2.8	96.9
Furniture	117.0	118.4	116.5	120.0	120.6	121.4	1.0	116.4
Other lumber products	111.9	117.0	117.9	118.7	100.0	108.6	1.1	109.6
Musical instruments	97.6	97.9	104.2	112.6	121.7	116.4	.4	101.4
Plant products - edible	101.3	111.4	112.9	121.5	116.2	111.8	3.1	103.2
Pulp and paper products	110.0	109.9	108.8	109.0	110.5	110.0	6.5	108.8
Pulp and paper	117.2	117.7	115.8	112.6	108.1	106.1	3.2	110.7
Paper products	113.9	118.0	121.0	120.8	112.5	115.3	.9	112.3
Printing and publishing	110.0	111.7	109.4	110.8	112.2	113.7	2.4	109.6
Rubber products	127.1	130.3	137.4	135.2	145.6	145.3	1.9	128.7
Textile products	101.2	102.4	104.0	105.2	107.9	108.8	8.1	105.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	107.0	110.6	111.9	109.4	109.0	110.6	3.1	101.5
Hosiery and knit goods	103.3	102.7	103.6	105.2	108.5	113.5	1.7	103.5
Garments and personal furnishings	99.7	99.2	101.8	106.5	107.8	103.9	2.3	102.4
Other textile products	106.7	107.4	107.0	110.5	105.2	107.8	1.0	108.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	118.0	119.0	121.5	121.5	120.1	125.6	1.6	109.3
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	108.6	117.9	.9	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	137.6	137.1	.7	-
Food distillates and extracts	126.2	110.5	138.8	150.2	161.5	159.4	.1	137.9
Chemicals and allied products	113.6	108.5	109.9	110.0	111.6	114.0	.8	110.5
Clay, glass and stone products	116.5	122.9	124.6	123.3	118.4	120.1	1.2	111.4
Electric current	120.8	123.8	129.3	127.9	128.1	123.9	1.5	118.3
Electrical apparatus	118.4	118.8	123.1	127.4	130.0	128.9	1.3	117.9
Iron and steel products	118.3	120.7	119.6	118.4	117.5	118.2	15.1	113.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	123.5	121.7	122.7	125.0	126.7	125.8	1.6	120.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121.8	125.4	128.8	127.6	125.2	124.2	1.3	121.5
Agricultural implements	100.9	104.1	97.4	98.4	103.4	111.6	1.0	101.7
Land vehicles	116.5	120.7	117.9	115.0	109.1	108.8	6.6	110.3
Automobiles and parts	160.3	179.9	171.0	158.6	132.3	122.7	1.7	140.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	124.1	116.4	107.1	101.9	103.0	108.7	.4	108.0
Heating appliances	115.4	114.6	121.4	123.1	124.9	122.9	.5	111.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	143.5	151.5	145.6	144.6	150.2	154.5	1.0	139.5
Foundry and machine shop products	117.6	118.6	121.7	119.5	120.4	121.3	.6	111.4
Other iron and steel products	112.5	112.2	114.4	114.5	117.6	117.5	2.1	109.8
Non-ferrous metal products	122.0	123.2	124.1	122.3	123.6	126.1	1.9	119.7
Non-metallic mineral products	125.8	133.5	135.0	135.4	133.7	131.5	1.3	120.5
Miscellaneous	109.5	115.8	108.6	109.6	111.9	109.1	.4	104.7
Logging	69.5	68.6	75.0	98.5	139.3	178.1	4.5	114.5
Mining	113.1	114.9	115.7	117.1	121.2	121.0	5.3	114.4
Coal	98.7	101.8	102.9	103.1	110.6	113.4	2.9	106.4
Metallic ores (coal)	125.9	129.6	131.4	134.2	135.0	130.2	1.5	116.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	137.4	140.3	138.5	141.8	138.8	134.4	.9	123.8
Communications	108.7	111.2	114.8	115.1	114.1	114.7	2.8	108.2
Telegraphs	116.1	121.2	125.1	126.4	124.5	122.8	.6	112.5
Telephones	106.8	108.5	112.1	112.1	111.4	112.6	2.2	107.0
Transportation	109.2	110.8	111.5	111.8	113.4	112.2	12.9	105.9
Street railways and cartage	114.5	114.8	117.7	118.3	121.5	118.2	2.4	111.7
Team railways	110.0	111.7	110.8	111.5	112.6	111.0	8.9	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring	98.0	100.0	107.0	104.5	106.9	111.0	1.6	96.4
Construction and maintenance	154.3	167.7	158.7	147.3	137.4	113.2	10.6	118.8
Building	120.5	131.9	137.7	138.2	136.0	125.0	4.8	112.0
Highway	222.3	251.9	243.7	212.7	166.2	111.8	1.7	137.1
Railway	159.8	168.8	145.6	130.5	127.4	102.5	4.1	116.7
Services	130.8	132.8	132.5	127.7	120.8	117.2	1.8	118.1
Hotels and restaurants	133.5	136.8	137.5	125.8	114.9	112.9	.9	114.8
Professional	119.2	120.5	121.9	119.5	121.5	113.1	.2	117.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	129.5	130.6	128.3	133.2	129.5	124.2	.7	122.9
Retail	115.3	116.3	116.0	120.1	121.3	127.4	8.4	116.1
Wholesale	117.0	118.6	118.3	122.4	124.8	133.7	6.0	119.3
INDUSTRIES	110.8	111.1	111.0	115.1	113.8	113.8	2.4	109.4
INDUSTRIES	117.7	119.3	119.1	118.8	118.9	116.7	100.0	111.6

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930. Continued.

Note: - Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries							Relative weight
	Jan.1 1929	Feb.1 1929	Mar.1 1929	Apr.1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1929	June 1 1929
Manufacturing	107.3	112.8	115.7	116.5	119.8	121.2	55.0
Animal products - edible	109.8	105.1	104.7	106.7	110.0	112.5	1.8
Fur and products	80.5	80.0	84.8	94.8	100.3	102.5	.2
Leather and products	85.8	92.3	93.3	91.0	91.4	91.0	1.5
Lumber and products	84.2	87.6	95.0	95.3	107.9	120.7	5.9
Rough and dressed lumber	70.6	71.0	81.1	81.9	100.8	119.6	3.7
Furniture	112.9	121.3	123.8	120.2	123.5	123.7	1.0
Other lumber products	103.3	111.6	115.5	117.3	117.8	121.6	1.2
Musical instruments	110.4	102.5	103.3	93.2	97.8	96.5	.3
Plant products - edible	98.1	97.2	100.2	101.6	101.6	104.8	3.0
Pulp and paper products	106.1	109.6	108.0	108.3	109.8	111.8	6.4
Pulp and paper	100.1	104.7	103.2	104.4	105.6	108.7	3.1
Paper products	107.2	110.4	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.4	.8
Printing and publishing	114.6	116.3	114.3	113.3	115.0	116.0	2.5
Rubber products	142.2	138.9	138.5	133.3	139.7	143.6	1.7
Textile products	102.4	107.5	110.1	110.5	110.3	108.8	7.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	106.9	109.1	110.6	108.4	108.7	107.0	2.9
Hosiery and knit goods	109.4	110.7	111.5	112.6	115.6	114.0	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	93.0	102.3	108.5	111.0	108.4	107.2	2.4
Other textile products	100.2	109.4	110.3	112.1	111.0	109.4	1.0
Plant products, n.e.s.	113.5	127.3	121.9	121.2	124.0	125.2	1.5
Tobacco	96.1	120.3	111.4	108.9	113.2	112.8	.8
Distilled and malt liquors	141.0	138.3	138.6	140.2	141.6	145.1	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	153.5	151.0	152.9	170.2	176.8	186.5	.1
Chemicals and allied products	110.2	112.8	112.9	118.9	118.9	117.6	.7
Clay, glass and stone products	108.3	109.6	107.7	114.4	125.1	131.3	1.2
Electric current	114.1	115.6	116.5	117.0	121.9	132.3	1.5
Electrical apparatus	128.7	130.3	130.4	134.0	136.0	139.0	1.3
Iron and steel products	114.9	126.5	132.1	134.2	137.6	133.2	16.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.6	134.7	141.4	139.6	145.9	143.9	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	117.4	127.1	127.1	128.0	133.9	133.3	1.3
Agricultural implements	106.8	121.1	125.3	124.0	126.2	124.9	1.0
Land vehicles	113.3	126.9	134.8	138.7	140.0	131.5	7.5
Automobiles and parts	130.1	177.7	194.9	209.0	215.2	182.9	4.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	112.8	105.2	112.8	122.2	136.7	135.2	.5
Heating appliances	120.7	118.5	132.1	132.1	133.6	137.9	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150.4	117.6	173.2	169.7	174.6	178.2	1.1
Foundry and machine shop products	120.2	132.0	134.6	137.0	138.9	137.2	.7
Other iron and steel products	106.8	111.6	111.9	114.1	118.3	117.4	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	121.7	128.0	135.3	131.7	134.3	136.5	2.0
Non-metallic mineral products	122.9	126.1	126.3	128.0	133.7	136.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	105.4	108.9	112.1	112.0	112.5	113.2	.4
Mining	171.0	178.3	167.8	83.1	75.8	92.7	2.2
Quarrying	116.2	117.8	115.9	112.9	115.6	115.8	4.8
Coal	111.1	113.7	111.6	103.3	101.5	99.3	2.4
Metallic ores	126.6	128.3	125.6	129.3	132.2	138.4	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	118.0	115.4	115.8	121.9	142.1	140.9	.0
Communications	112.6	110.9	112.0	113.5	117.3	120.9	2.8
Telegraphs	117.8	108.1	109.4	114.2	118.6	126.8	.6
Telephones	111.2	111.7	112.7	113.3	116.9	119.3	2.2
Transportation	102.6	101.6	99.6	101.8	108.1	113.0	12.4
Street and railways and cartage	113.4	114.4	112.3	113.3	119.6	125.1	2.3
Team railways	103.5	102.6	101.3	102.7	106.0	109.9	8.4
Shipping and stevedoring	83.4	78.6	74.4	81.0	104.7	120.3	1.7
Construction and maintenance	87.4	79.3	80.0	85.4	112.0	144.6	12.8
Building	96.6	93.0	94.3	102.5	114.3	134.7	4.3
Highway	70.4	43.0	40.7	38.2	77.9	144.3	2.1
Railway	85.0	79.9	81.4	87.3	123.2	154.2	5.8
Services	118.0	117.3	118.4	121.1	121.6	131.1	2.1
Hotels and restaurants	114.9	113.3	113.7	115.8	113.8	131.9	1.2
Professional	113.6	118.5	122.5	124.5	126.3	137.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	124.0	123.4	124.5	125.9	133.5	132.4	.7
Retail	124.5	119.7	117.3	122.5	124.0	126.0	7.9
Wholesale	136.8	124.5	121.9	127.3	128.8	130.8	5.3
INDUSTRIES	109.1	110.5	111.4	110.4	116.2	122.2	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930 - Continued.

Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries	Relative Weight, Jan. 1-							Aver.
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
	1929	1929	1929	1929	1929	1929	1929	1929
Manufacturing	120.3	121.6	119.8	120.2	117.2	112.8	52.1	117.1
Animal products - edible	122.3	123.6	121.0	117.1	115.2	120.1	1.8	113.8
Fur products	104.0	99.0	104.3	103.1	102.5	90.2	.2	95.5
Leather and products	92.8	94.4	96.4	97.7	95.5	94.3	1.6	93.1
Lumber and products	122.7	124.5	120.7	116.6	106.1	93.6	4.6	106.2
Rough and dressed lumber	122.6	125.8	122.0	114.7	97.1	79.6	2.5	98.9
Furniture	123.4	126.2	121.7	125.4	128.1	124.3	1.0	122.9
Other lumber products	122.3	119.0	115.6	115.8	116.6	112.0	1.1	115.7
Musical instruments	99.9	99.5	99.4	101.8	102.8	100.0	.3	100.6
Plant products - edible	122.3	118.4	123.4	134.8	122.7	115.8	3.1	110.9
Pulp and paper products	113.0	115.1	113.1	114.2	114.1	113.4	6.5	111.4
Pulp and paper	110.5	113.2	110.9	111.9	110.2	108.4	3.1	107.7
Paper products	113.3	113.7	115.3	116.8	116.6	115.3	.8	112.6
Printing and publishing	116.1	118.1	115.3	116.3	118.6	119.6	2.6	116.1
Rubber products	143.4	145.2	140.6	137.2	136.3	135.0	1.7	139.5
Textile Products	105.8	105.7	104.8	106.9	107.4	105.8	8.0	107.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	104.1	104.4	100.6	102.2	105.5	104.9	2.9	106.0
Hosiery and knit goods	113.3	107.2	113.1	115.4	117.1	117.2	1.7	113.1
Garments and personal furnishings	103.5	105.1	105.7	107.6	104.5	101.6	2.5	104.9
Other textile products	104.6	108.4	100.9	105.1	104.6	101.1	.9	106.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.6	128.1	120.0	128.2	130.0	130.3	1.6	124.6
Tobacco	111.8	115.4	103.3	115.5	118.7	119.7	.9	112.3
Distilled and malt liquors	147.0	148.0	146.1	148.2	147.7	147.0	.7	144.1
Wood Distillates and extracts	183.8	171.4	160.8	177.3	186.3	189.4	.1	171.7
Chemicals and allied products	118.7	117.9	120.6	120.6	122.3	122.6	.8	117.8
Clay, glass and stone products	137.8	141.2	139.9	136.7	133.8	129.1	1.2	126.2
Electric current	137.0	139.4	136.8	138.9	132.1	129.7	1.5	127.6
Electrical apparatus	142.7	146.1	154.7	158.2	164.1	161.7	1.6	143.8
Iron and steel products	126.8	126.3	122.5	120.9	117.1	110.9	13.8	125.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	136.3	138.1	133.3	132.6	129.0	118.0	1.4	134.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	132.1	136.5	131.9	132.5	133.2	131.3	1.3	130.4
Agricultural implements	127.8	125.9	108.3	103.0	96.8	96.7	.8	115.6
Land vehicles	119.9	117.6	114.6	112.8	106.2	98.4	5.7	121.2
Automobiles and parts	145.3	130.3	129.1	126.8	115.2	94.0	1.3	154.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	142.7	149.4	142.1	146.2	133.7	124.8	.5	130.3
Heating appliances	133.6	132.7	130.8	138.0	139.4	133.5	.5	131.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	178.4	182.6	181.3	175.3	185.2	174.3	1.0	174.2
Foundry and machine shop products	127.6	123.8	122.3	123.0	115.4	116.0	.6	127.8
Other iron and steel products	117.0	117.2	114.2	113.7	114.6	111.4	2.0	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products	134.8	136.7	133.6	132.9	135.7	132.7	1.9	132.8
Non-metallic mineral products	141.7	147.8	148.8	149.1	149.4	148.4	1.4	138.2
Miscellaneous	113.4	113.0	118.4	116.6	113.7	110.7	.4	112.5
Mining	80.1	74.0	83.6	117.1	173.3	212.3	5.5	125.8
Quarrying	119.5	122.1	123.8	126.6	128.0	127.2	5.5	120.1
Coal	102.9	104.2	105.9	110.0	112.0	112.7	2.9	107.4
Metallic ores (coal)	140.3	145.1	147.2	149.7	152.7	154.8	1.7	139.2
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	148.2	151.8	153.2	151.6	149.7	136.9	.9	137.1
Communications	123.8	126.0	128.8	128.1	125.8	127.5	2.9	120.6
Telegraphs	130.5	133.7	140.3	135.7	132.5	129.7	.6	124.8
Telephones	122.0	123.9	125.7	126.0	124.0	127.0	2.3	119.5
Transportation	117.5	117.2	117.2	114.3	113.8	108.4	12.0	109.7
Street railways and cartage	128.7	130.5	134.3	132.9	131.7	127.5	2.5	123.6
Steam railways	113.1	113.3	112.2	109.6	108.4	102.2	7.8	107.1
Shipping and stevedoring	126.0	120.8	121.2	113.8	117.4	114.4	1.7	104.7
Construction and maintenance	164.5	186.8	181.3	162.4	153.6	119.0	11.1	129.7
Building	148.8	170.2	174.8	169.7	173.7	150.8	5.7	135.3
Highway	213.3	298.2	293.5	240.7	214.8	125.7	2.2	150.1
Railway	160.4	153.8	137.7	119.7	106.0	84.3	3.2	114.4
Services	145.4	146.6	146.6	141.0	131.6	125.3	2.0	130.3
Hotels and restaurants	154.8	159.3	158.3	149.4	132.4	123.8	1.1	131.8
Professional	126.6	122.6	124.5	118.4	119.8	117.1	.2	121.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	135.1	132.9	133.2	133.9	134.1	130.7	.7	130.6
Retail	127.7	126.1	127.8	128.2	130.7	135.4	8.9	126.2
Wholesale	132.8	129.4	130.1	130.6	134.6	143.2	6.5	131.0
INDUSTRIES	116.8	118.7	122.7	122.9	121.8	117.7	2.4	115.8
	124.7	127.8	126.8	125.6	124.6	119.1	100.0	119.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1930.- Continued.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1929 = 100).

(The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries							Relative
	Jan.1 1930	Feb.1 1930	Mar.1 1930	Apr.1 1930	May 1 1930	June 1 1930	Weight June 1 1930
Manufacturing	106.5	110.2	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.6	53.6
Animal products - edible	103.3	101.5	100.0	100.1	106.7	110.9	2.0
Fur and products	80.4	73.8	80.2	85.4	88.6	90.9	.2
Leather and products	88.1	93.0	93.0	91.5	90.4	88.6	1.5
Lumber and products	83.7	86.3	90.4	91.1	97.6	109.3	5.5
Rough and dressed lumber	70.0	70.5	70.5	76.7	87.7	105.6	3.5
Furniture	108.9	118.0	115.7	114.7	113.0	112.0	.9
Other lumber products	105.8	109.0	112.5	115.9	115.0	118.5	1.3
Musical instruments	83.8	72.0	68.7	64.2	63.0	64.5	.2
Plant products - edible	100.0	101.6	100.9	100.0	102.9	106.7	2.9
Pulp and paper products	110.4	109.6	108.8	103.3	110.9	110.9	6.5
Pulp and paper	105.0	102.4	103.9	102.8	108.1	108.6	3.2
Paper products	106.9	109.5	106.9	106.4	107.8	106.7	.8
Printing and publishing	118.7	119.1	116.1	116.3	115.8	115.4	2.5
Rubber products	128.0	128.9	127.5	126.1	112.8	118.0	1.5
Textile products	98.5	103.5	100.3	107.4	104.9	102.1	8.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	96.8	98.1	99.8	102.8	100.4	97.3	2.7
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	110.0	110.9	110.5	108.2	106.6	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	95.5	106.0	111.5	112.6	109.1	105.1	2.7
Other textile products	95.3	102.1	104.1	102.4	101.9	101.3	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.7	130.1	121.5	118.3	120.9	126.3	1.6
Tobacco	117.1	123.1	111.3	104.1	107.2	113.5	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	139.7	141.3	137.9	140.5	142.3	146.4	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	192.4	198.3	171.9	170.8	130.0	138.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	119.9	120.8	118.8	120.7	121.9	120.7	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	116.0	110.0	104.8	109.7	123.1	130.3	1.3
Electric current	123.8	126.4	124.6	125.3	132.6	139.7	1.7
Electrical apparatus	156.3	161.1	157.8	158.6	159.5	158.2	1.5
Iron and steel products	107.3	115.5	117.2	119.3	118.8	115.8	14.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	110.2	129.5	130.5	127.0	122.7	122.8	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	127.9	129.0	129.4	128.8	127.6	126.8	1.3
Agricultural implements	97.3	92.1	84.3	85.6	81.1	75.4	.6
Land vehicles	100.5	109.7	113.3	113.0	118.4	114.6	6.7
Automobiles and parts	104.7	125.1	137.7	151.0	153.2	138.3	1.9
Steel ship building and repairing	109.3	135.6	140.8	133.3	123.0	122.6	.4
Heating appliances	90.2	104.9	108.3	109.6	118.9	113.2	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	173.4	174.3	175.3	172.7	169.0	162.8	1.0
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	111.4	112.7	115.6	118.4	115.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.5	108.4	112.5	111.9	111.9	111.0	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	127.4	135.9	134.4	128.8	126.8	128.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	145.9	145.1	142.4	139.3	146.7	149.1	1.4
Miscellaneous	105.5	105.8	110.7	111.9	111.2	113.6	.4
Mining	200.2	209.8	178.3	87.6	63.5	90.0	2.4
Quarrying	122.5	123.0	119.8	114.5	114.1	115.6	5.0
Coal	112.6	114.4	106.7	98.9	95.6	96.4	2.5
Metallic ores	146.6	148.9	151.7	145.6	149.3	148.8	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	113.7	111.0	116.3	122.7	127.2	135.7	.8
Musical instruments	124.2	120.7	120.7	117.1	117.3	119.6	3.0
Telegraphs	123.7	116.8	110.5	109.1	111.4	119.9	.6
Telephones	129.4	121.8	120.8	119.2	118.7	119.5	2.4
Transportation	101.9	98.2	97.7	99.5	104.3	108.0	12.2
Street railways and cartage	125.5	122.8	115.6	113.8	121.6	124.1	2.5
Steam railways	99.9	97.3	97.2	96.3	100.1	101.7	7.8
Shipping and stevedoring	81.5	70.7	76.8	88.3	102.9	118.3	1.0
Construction and maintenance	92.7	83.0	83.7	86.4	112.0	137.0	12.9
Building	121.4	114.9	109.2	110.5	127.0	140.8	5.4
Highway	59.0	55.9	52.0	57.8	101.2	177.2	3.1
Railway	79.3	75.5	72.7	75.1	101.5	114.8	4.4
Services	123.5	125.2	125.0	126.1	128.9	134.7	2.3
Hotels and restaurants	123.3	125.9	125.1	124.3	125.6	130.4	1.3
Professional	115.0	120.4	119.0	127.0	120.3	126.3	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	126.7	125.6	123.3	128.3	135.2	154.3	.8
Trade	133.8	124.6	123.0	123.1	125.6	127.6	8.6
Retail	142.7	129.7	127.3	127.4	129.9	132.0	6.2
Wholesale	113.4	113.0	112.3	113.3	110.0	117.0	2.4
INDUSTRIES	111.2	111.6	110.2	107.8	111.4	110.5	100.0

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